The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,713—New Series. BOMBAY—SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1892.

BUCK'S
TE ZINC PAINT.
ED LINSEED OIL.
LEAD COLOURS and VAR-
LIQUID PAINTS.
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AND COLZA OILS.
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Pall Mall, 11 years old	27 12
Major Johnson's Square Bottle	30 0
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O. S.	28 0
Glentromie	27 0
Rum (for cheapness)	13 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

PPING.

R AND ORIENTAL
MPANY,

PARTURES FOR EUROPE.

ss.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
879	1000	M. de Horne	9th Apr.
938	500	H. T. Weigholl	16th "
138	300	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
941	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
570	1239	A. R. Daniell	7th May.
738	500	H. T. Weigholl	14th "
509	600	P. Harris	21st "
378	500	G. W. F. Browne	Friday. 27th May.
337	700	E. Crowe	3rd June.
008	500	H. T. Weigholl	10th "
017	800	C. Edwards	17th "
911	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th "
878	803	W. Seaton	1st July.
033	900	H. T. Weigholl	8th "
977	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
018	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd "

B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta and London.
and 2nd Adon only, and Passengers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles.

ts are issued, including Rail- Brindisi to London by the Mail ons are issued for places in ars of the special "P. and O.

must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard by 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, or on the previous day if leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on to convey Passengers on board, and only be received.
ness cannot be called to the importance of ges correctly labelled with port of destin-

ER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

ons, H.P. Captain Tuesday, 5 p.m.
1473 1000 A. C. Loggia ..18th April

, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, ND AUSTRALIA.

ons H.P. Captain. About
927 920 W. Seaton ..... 31st Apr.
887 700 C. S. Teague ..... 6th May.
883 900 A. Symons ..... 13th "
e above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves on every fortnight, with liberty to call at

ulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH.
ger Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
8, 1892.

IONE GENERALE ITALIANA
UNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA,
alling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
9th May. 2nd June. 30th June.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 7, 1892.

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

CONTRACT WITH THE
GOVERNMENT.

TED SERVICE TO BRINDISI RIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Captains. Tons. H.P. To sail on
F. Egger .....4,000 750 1st May.
C. Boehringer.....4,000 750 1st June.
Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150
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BRINDISI	1st Class. ..... Rs. 800	2nd Class. Rs. 480	

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ass Single and Return Tickets are issued to ste at specially Reduced Rates.
OMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and no 5th, of each month.

SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Captains. Tons. H. P. To sail on
F. Marsa..... 3,200 500 30th April.
E. Cosmovich. 3,850 550 22nd May.

OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

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1st Class.	2nd Class.
Rs. 700	Rs. 400

OMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of

OLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, KONG AND SHANGHAI.

Captain. Tons. H.P. To sail.
A. Mills..... 3,800 550 8th May.
Colo who with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Shanghai.
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O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
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ANCHOR LINE.

Y TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Tons. Captains. To sail.
3045 R. Hutchison .....13th April.
2393 S. Abbey ..... 20th April.
887 W. S. Young ..... 4th May.
3301 T. Knox ..... 4th June.
3301 C. Billcock ..... 25th June.
3305 Geo. Read ..... 12th July.

a book through to London Overland from favourable terms.
to Marseilles is not expected to exceed s, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles ies thirty hours.
carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a rewarded, and is fitted out with every comfort Passengers.
ms on the Upper Deck.
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Agents.
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ding of horses will meet our best endeavours.
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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac * * *
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David Smith & Co's	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
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AND
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Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Cases.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	336
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

UNADULTERATED,
PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,
Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS.
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Ld.,
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-40th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion: it gives excellent results when used three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, improves the functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for Malaria induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and loss of power, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 2), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-40th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.
This combination of nerve tonics has been in large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and debilitated nervous power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high reputation, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strengthening. As a tonic for convalescents from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore the 17 be prescribed early in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-32nd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the intestinal mucous membrane but operates as a specific stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating tonic* in cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble anæmic females*.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 31), containing 1-32nd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant (*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money), the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. V. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAHLI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SO

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT.
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY
will perform for the third time
"BHOLEE GOOL, Ease GOOLNI BHOOL."
By Mr. BAHMANJI N. KABRAJEE.
"BHOLEE GOOL." The English Adaptation in Parsee Garb.
This Piece is an adaptation to Parsee Life of the Emotional Drama of "EAST LYNNE."
TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, 10th inst.
A special AFTERNOON Grand Performance will perform at 4 and ends at 7 p.m.

THE CITY LINE S.S. "CITY OF DUNDEE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids (Naptha), and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 36 cwts., they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th April, 1892.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

S. S. "NETHERBY HALL,"
8th April, 1892.
CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, Chaled or Broken Package must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 8th April, 1892.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "URBINO," arrived from HULL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their Cargo from the VICTORIA DOCK.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.
After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th April, 1892.

HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED.
SOUTH DEVON; in the Dart Valley, between Dartmoor and the Sea. TO LET, FURNISHED, from 21st June, 1892, for not less than a year (or for a longer term), a COUNTRY HOUSE standing in its own grounds of about 3 acres. One mile from Railway and Telegraph Office (Totnes, G. W. Railway). Rent £200: garden kept up by Lessee.
For particulars apply to J. A. SINCLAIR, Esq., Lahore; or to Sir M. PLOWDEN or Messrs. RENDELL and SYMONDS, Totnes, S. DEVON.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.
THE attention of JURYMEN is directed to the preliminary JURY LISTS published in the "Government Gazette" of this instant.
Suggestions for alterations or corrections should be sent in writing to the Clerk of the Crown, or to the Undersigned before the 20th instant.
AGA AMBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office, Bombay, 8th April, 1892.

F. MITCHELL & CO.
GRAND Depot of Egyptian and Turkish Cigarettes, also real Manilas, Javas, and all kinds of Indian Cigars.
Price List free on Application to
F. MITCHELL & Co.,
No. 60, Meadow Street, Fort, (next to Morenas and Co.)

FOR SALE.
THE whole of FILLIS' CIRCUS ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT, consisting of: Steel Boiler of 6 H. P. Pressure 80lbs. Westinghouse Patent Engine, Double Acting Piston Valve 10 H. P. Engine, and Ganz Dynamo Lots. 60 Amp. 120. The whole is in complete working order, the Plant being purchased new from Messrs. Volkart Brothers last March, (the Proprietor purchasing a more Portable Plant for travelling) and can be seen at any time at the Circus Ground.
ADDRESS:—
W. LUNARDI,
Esplanade Hotel.

THIRST QUENCHER.
Refreshing, Delicious, and is liked by everybody.
Per 1 oz., Ans. 2, per 4 oz., Ans. 4, and per 1 lb.

COMFITS AND FRUIT SWEETS.
Of Every Description.
A Fresh Supply of this well-known English preparation has just landed, Ans. 12 per lb.
23, Hummum St., } Madon, Sons & Co., { Fort, Bombay.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—
EDWARD CAMPBELL HERBERT, late Assistant Engineer, North-Western Railway.
JAMES DEANY, late Pensioned Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Kanara.
SULLIMAN DAWOOD, late Manager, Messrs. Sulliman Dawood and Co.'s Godown, Behind Road.
CHARLES EDWARD BUTLER, late Engine Driver, North-Western Railway.
BENJAMIN ANDERSON DOUGHERTY, late Commander, Her Majesty's Indian Marine Ship "Conor."
CHARLES MARTIN PEARCE, late Assistant Dockmaster Victoria Dock, Bombay.
REVEREND JOSE MANOEL REBELLO, late of Goa Roman Catholic Priest.
JOZE MARIA PEREIRA, late of Goa Portuguese Inhabitant.
DHALU NAIQIN, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 9th April, 1892.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH
COUGH AND COLD?
USE
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,
The never-failing Specific for
PULMONARY
COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH, SORE THROAT,
and settled
CONSUMPTION.
It is a powerful
VOICE TONIC,
clears the throat of
HOARSENESS,
and strengthens the
VOCAL ORGAN.
☞ Reduced Prices, Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12.
Single copy.....As. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.
MR. F. S. FAIRFIELD has been APPOINTED SUPERINTENDENT, and assumed charge as such of the above Press from this date.
JOHN A. SELLAR,
Hony. Secretary,
Bombay Education Society.
Byculla, 7th April, 1892.

THE MANECKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months, ended 31st December, 1891, at the rate of Rs 70 (Rupees Seventy) per share will be paid on and after SATURDAY next, the 9th inst., to Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 29th March, 1892.
By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.
Agents, Manecklee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1892.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 12th April, at 4 p.m.
CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation.
NOTICE is hereby given that upon Application at the Office of the Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, in Apollo Street, Fort, on and after the 11th day of April, 1892, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, the FIFTH and FINAL Dividend at the rate of eight per cent. on all claims allowed by the Court and remaining unpaid in full, will be paid to the Creditors, who are required to produce at the time of such application the Promissory Notes or such other vouchers as are held by them.—Dated, 1st Day of April, 1892.
(Sd.) MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
" N. C. MACLEOD,
Official Liquidators.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND THEIR AGENTS.
I, the Undersigned, have just OPENED a COTTON GINNING FACTORY at Palitana, the best Cotton-producing Centre in Kattyawar.
Almost all the Cotton Produce pass through my hands, and I can, therefore, purchase the best Cotton on Moderate Commission.
Cotton Merchants and their Agents are requested to send for samples first and then order their Purchase.
Further Particulars can be had on application to
OOSMAN JAMALL,
Owner, Palitana Cotton Ginning Factory, Kattyawar.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1892 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on MONDAY, the Eleventh Day of April next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto: and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed, by any of her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories, which now are subject to, or dependant upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 19th day of March 1892.
AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SEVEN PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS.
SECURED by a first charge upon the Murree Brewery Company's fine Properties and Estates in Northern India. Its Contracts are with the Government of India for supply of Beer to the Troops up to 1897.
Half-yearly Coupons payable to bearer are attached to the Bonds.
The Shareholders' last Balance Sheet shows the Company's entire Liabilities to be less than half the value of their properties.
Thus:—Securities and Assets.....Rs. 35,84,182 5 11
Liabilities only.....Rs. 17,02,149 1 8
Balance in favour of Debentures.....Rs. 18,82,033 4 3
A few of these Bonds, £50 each, are now available at 7½ per cent. premium, which gives a handsome return to Investors.
Cheques on Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras accepted free of charge.
Apply to
COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
MADRAS or RAWAL PINDER.
Bill and Stock Brokers.—MADRAS.
6th 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN FIRST AND THIRD KAMATIPURA STREET.
MR. BOMANJI DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Dr. Sadashiv Wamankane, the mortgagee and assignee, by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage, dated 27th April, 1883, and further charge, dated 1st December, 1887, and assignment, dated 1st April 1891, on account and risk of Kamati Iungam Dhurmajee, contractor.
LOT No. I.
On MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises.
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy square yards and four-tenths of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2381, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 57, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Kamatipura first street, in the Registration sub-district of Mazagon, in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the said Kamatipura Road, on or towards the west by the house of Socrani Narsooma, on or towards the north by a public gulley, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage, and were formerly and are also now in the occupation of the monthly tenants of the said Iangaum Dhurmajee.
LOT No. II.
On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of Kamatipura third Street, in the Mazagon district, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3382, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 40, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Calla Dalia, on or towards the west by the house of Isal Iangoo, on or towards the north by the Kamatipura 3rd Street, and on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage, containing by admeasurement 28 4-9 square yards.
LOT No. III.
On same day at 5-30 p.m., on the premises.
THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 156 7-9 square yards, situate on the north side of the Kamatipura 1st Street, assessed by the Municipality under No. 22 and under Collector's No. 3278 and 3379, and bounded on the east by the property of Abboo Saabo, on the west by the Center Road of Kamatipura, on the south passage and the house of Rajana Aumanta and on the north by a sweeper's by a drain, and now by the 1st Kamatipura Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Mr. H. S. Dikshit, 10, Church Gate Street, or the Undersigned Auctioneer and next to National Bank Building.
BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, April 9, 1892. Auctioneer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EAST SIDE OF BREACH CANDY ROAD.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th April, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Nathoobhai Shamlai, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 7th August, 1889, and made between Nanabhoy Bhowanishankar (since deceased) of the one part and the said Nathoobhai Shamlai of the other part, and now on account and at the risk of the heirs and estate of the mortgagor, Nanabhoy Bhowanishunker, deceased, the following immoveable property comprised in the said indenture of mortgage, viz:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, formerly forming two pieces of ground, with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses or bungalows, stables and sheds for carriages and carriage manufactory standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the cast called or known by the name of "Banan Hall," in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 530, new No. 2251 and 2258, old Survey No. 574, new Survey No. 2881, and bounded on the east by the property of Jafar Suleman, on the west by the Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the north by the passage of the said cart, and on the south partly by the property of A. G. DeGa, and partly by a Portuguese Church, and which said dwelling-house, bungalows, stables or sheds, and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 321, 320, and 319, and Street No. 749 (1) and (2), which said premises are in the occupation of the heirs of the said Nanabhoy Bhowanishanker, deceased, and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie, Lyrch, and Owen, Solicitors to the mortgagee, Mr. Nathoobhai Shamlai, or to the undersigned.

SALE of Buildings at Picket Road, near Elphinstone Middle School, or near the Small Cause Court.
Under instructions from Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.S.I., C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the materials of certain chawl and stable and dwelling house situated at Picket Road. Also for removal the latrines in the compound of Sir J. J. School of Art.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF FURNITURE.
On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the executrix of the last will of the late Mr. J. J. Dalal, at his residence at Breach Candy Road, opposite to Messrs. Cumoo Jaffer Scoleman & Co., the whole of the household furniture, consisting of marble round tables, marble topped side table, dining and oval tables, glass door almirahs, wardrobes, chairs, sofas, easy-chairs, teapoys, whatnots, corner stands, musical box, with dancing dolls, pictures, clocks, tool-chests, table ornaments, toys, kerosine hanging lamps, cheval glass, looking glasses, iron and teak bed-steads with bedding, glass door, cupboards, hat-stand, watch, gold rings, drawing materials, books, gardening tools, planks, doors, crow bars, picks, powrs, garden plants, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April 9, 1892.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application to
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 259, High Holborn, LONDON.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

MANUFACTURED BY REPUTED MAKERS.
With a view of making room for NEW PIANOFORTES arriving fortnightly,
MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.
BEG to submit a List of their Second-hand PIANOS at the following REDUCED PRICES:—
All PIANOS are of full Compass, and guaranteed to withstand the Indian Climate.

	Rs.
Iron-framed Cottage Piano	
Do. do. Piano	
Do. do. Piano	
Square Piano Ebonized	
Do. Rosewood	
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne	
Grand Piano by Broadwood	
Do. Ebonized	
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne	

N.B.—Arrangements can be made by approved Instalments.
MARCKS & Co., LD.
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR APRIL 1892.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
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DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."
JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Royal Naval Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of hydrocarbonet in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."
DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."
DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 216, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

DO YOU EVER BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?
If so, send a postcard and we will forward, *gratis and post free*, our elaborately illustrated Catalogue containing
ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS
Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.
We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.
We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.
We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.
J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
BELGRAVE HOUSE, BRISTOL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

FIELD'S CITRATE OF MAGNESIA
(EFFERVESCENT),
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
AND CONFECTIONERS' CHEMICALS
MAY BE ORDERED THROUGH FIRMS OF ENGLISH MERCHANTS, OR DIRECT FROM
C. W. FIELD,
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,
CAMBRIAN MILLS, WOOD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED IN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CADBURY'S COCOA
ABSOLUTELY PURE THEREFORE BEST
No Chemicals Used.
"CADBURY'S COCOA has in a remarkable degree those natural elements of sustenance which give the system endurance at the ordinary cost, building up muscle and bodily vigour, with a steady action that renders it a most acceptable and reliable beverage."—*Lancet.*
TO ALL WHO DRINK COCOA.—"Cadbury's Cocoa contains, in a condensed and increased form, all the nourishing properties of the Cocoa bean. The purest, best, and most delicious Cocoa, of absolute purity, and always alike in quality."—*The Analyst.*
"The name Cadbury on any packet of Cocoa or Chocolate is a guarantee of Purity."—*Medical Annual.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—
Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 0
" "	5 12	" 5 Medium	4 8
		" 4 Large	4 12
		" 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
The Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.
C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, 4th Feb., 1891.
MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,
I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.
I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying: being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.
I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.
Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.
Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,
I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.
Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, Injuries, dog, insect, and other bites, stings and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.
E. BURGESS, 117, High Holborn, and Kingsgate Street, W.C.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
SPECIAL FEATURES.
Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*
LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.
The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.
Fifty-two divisions of profits have been made and the average ANNUAL return in cash to Policy-Holders has been about Rs. 47 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.
A Bonus policy in this society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.
CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.,	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co. CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven and a half Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.
N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS. See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000 payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	" 14-1-3	" 12-11-0	" 22-10-1
35	" 15-7-6	" 14-4-4	" 30-16-0
40	" 17-5-11	" 16-6-1	" 46-12-40

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years; Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.
Under the Positive System there is—
1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—50 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.
THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.
For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLES OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to
Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co., Agents.
41, Esplanade Circle, Bombay.

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INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,558
" 1880	£933,978
" 1885	£966,107
" 1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
DEVELOPMENT Assurance granted on Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,888,437	1885	£5,502,901
1890	£4,525,542	1891	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum Street

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names,	Shares.	Amount.	Paid up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
N BANKS.					
of Tom-	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	5 per ct.	Rs. 1,000
of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	1,000xd
of Madras	10,000	400	all	6 pr. ct.	480
CHANGE					
UNION.					
	100,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Bank ..	40,000	625	250	7 pr. ct.	258
Mercan-					
	30,000	625	625	5 pr. ct.	300
ong and					
g & Ins.					
ng Cor-					
	80,000	3125	all	15 pr. ct.	333—
al Bank					
	37,312	625	312½	5 pr. ct.	180
ential					
	50,000	400	all	6 pr. ct.	110
ance	—	—	—	—	70
NNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
	800	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
	4,000	100	all	Rs. 30	185
Plan..	9,985	100	100	5	75
& W					
ibel					
	1871	500	all	9 per ct.	500
Unit-					
	1000	1,000	1,000	25	605
	1000	500	500	20	375
Co.					
	600	1,000	1,000	—	440 nom
	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	460
	3,750	500	500	40	205
	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
	1000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,075
	1000	500	500	10 pr. ct.	670
	4,000	700	700	30	530
	792	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
	5,988	100	100	60	430
	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	472½ xd
	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	950
	21,000	500	500	10 pr. ct.	535
	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	530
	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
	375	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	700
	700	500	500	40	980
	3,500	500	500	25	600
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1000
	600	500	500		370
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,000
	1,800	250	250	12½	220
	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	705
	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
	400	250	250	Nil.	610
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	593
	3,000	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	700
	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,080
	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	2175
	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	500nom
	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,500
	5,000	250	250	3	125
	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	1,780
	4,360	100	100	7 pr.ct.	125
	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	162
PRESS COMPANIES.					
	200	1,250	1,222	75	1,100 x
	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
	200	1,100	1,100	80	810
	750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	205
	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	275
	1,000	125	125	10	125
	500	300	300	16	110
	2000	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	32
	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
	400	250	Rs. 20	10	177½
	2,500	1,000	1,000	100	800
	500	500	all	50	535
	450	500	500	50	450 x d
	700	400	all	32½	137½
	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
	5,138	400	400	30	427
	1,000	500	500	10 pr. ct.	535
	1,200	500	500	Rs. 25	530
	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	112½
	90	500	500	20	370
	500	500	75	20	500
	900	500	500	25	500
	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
	400	5,000	750	35	445
	1,200	250	250	75	210
	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	910
MISCELLANEOUS.					
	1,000	200	200	Last Dividend. 10	200
	1,725	50	50	12½	105
	600	50	50	12	40
	5,000	100	100	12	106
	6,625	200	185	12	42
	1,200	100	all	Nil.	100nom
	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,015
	1,000	2,000	1,500	370	3,775
	300	375	63	874	99
	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	70
	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
	1,000	500	500	Rs. 374	88
	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
	1,800	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
	600	100	70	—	70 nom
	6,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18
	1,800	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
	6,000	250	175	20	210
	300	300	300	30	100
	3,300	100	100	Nil.	40
	2,000	100	100	Rs. 12	100
	1,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	98xd
	1,000	200	200	60	60

CALENDAR.—APRIL, 1892.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	April 13th,	11 h.	17 m. a.m.
New	" 20th,	10h.	51 m. a.m.
First	" 27th,	3h.	37 m. a.m.

Agenda, &c.	Sun-rises,	Sun-sets.	High Water,		Low Water,	
	H. M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.	M.	H. M.
ning Club Races	5 48	6 16	10	10m	4	20m
Club Cup, 4-30			10	29 m	4	6 m
the Governor's						
competition, H.						
flies.						
Elphinstone						
ing and Half-						
Elphinstone						
School.						
Distribution						
at						
Criminal	5 46	6 16	11	23m	4	53m
ns, 10 a.m.			11	22 a	5	3 a
al Corporation,						
ng of Urgency).						
Fire Insurance						
ing, 3-30 p.m.						
Criminal	5 45	6 16	11	53m	5	17m
10 a.m.			11	47 a	5	32 a
ssing Boun-						
Association of						
Insurance						
ng.						
General Meet-						
of Native General						
ary, Annual C.						
rture, 5-30 p.m.						
Criminal	5 45	6 17	—	—	5	42m
ions, 10 a.m.			5	21 a	6	0 a
ipal Standing						
mittee, 3 p.m.						
Criminal	5 44	6 17	6	41m	6	8m
ions, 10 a.m.			6	45 a	6	30 a
ipal Corporation,						
at.						
B. B and C. I.						
echanics Insti-						
Meeting.						
Indian Conven-						
Y. M. C. A.						
UNDAY.	5 43	6 17	6	29m	6	8m
			1	2m	7	3 a

Left Aden on Monday last.

BOMBAY.

TODAY.

The Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ld., Shareholders' Meeting, 3 p.m.

Swimming Club Race for the Club Cup, 4-30 p. m.

H. E. the Governor's Cup Competition, R. V. Rifles.

Annual Elphinstonian Gathering and Banquet, Elphinstone High School.

Prize-Distribution at Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p. m.

Skating Rink, 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th :—Niagara (s), from Glasgow. Yesterday :—Urbino (s), from Hull; Northumbria (s), Ancona; Fultala (s), Calcutta; City of Dundee (s), and Netherby Hall (s), Liverpool; Chilka (s), Chittagong; Millfield (s), Brindisi; and Falls of Inversnaid (s), Jedda.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Lycia (s), for Antwerp; Algoma (s), Dunkirk; Blackheath (s), Naples; Lady Gardena (s), Colombo; and Maria Teresa (s), China, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s s Urbino and the s s Niagara entered and the s s Lycia left the dock yesterday, and the s s Algoma left it on Thursday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Monday, the 11th instant.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A discourse on "Key to Theosophy" will be delivered to-morrow evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the Theosophical Society, Church Gate Street.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s s Taif entered the dock on Thursday, and the s s White Hall, Kavesi, Godaveri, and City of Dundee entered and the s s Masoori and Shirawali left it yesterday.

ALYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Under the auspices of this Union, a lecture on the "Duties and Obligations of Man" will be given by Pandit Krishnaram Ishharam, at the Peoples' Free Reading-Room, Bazaar-gate, Fort, to-night, at 8-30.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A BOY.—Hormusjee Nowrojee, residing at Chandanwadi, has made a report to the police that his nephew, Cooverjee Rastomjee, aged 12 years, left home on Thursday last, and has not since returned.

A NEW BARRISTER.—Mr. G. Pires, Barrister-at-Law, and also a medical gentleman, holding the Degrees of L. R. C. P., of London, and M. R. C. S. and D. P. H., of England, was yesterday admitted a member of the Bombay Bar before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of March last, there were 158 bullocks, 14 horses, and 17 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of March, 129 bullocks, 22 horses, and 20 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 105 bullocks, 16 horses, and 17 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Nine cases among bullocks, one among horses, and thirteen among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.—An illustrated memorandum, compiled by the Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, has just reached us. From the many copies of testimonials published in the book, it would appear the Muir Mills Company has become famous for the manufacture of cottons, drills, serges, and all kinds of cloth made from cotton. The manufacture of tents and shamianas is also a speciality of theirs, and in that department they have earned a reputation for the making of tents which, while affording good shelter are light in weight, small in compass when rolled up, and easily carried about, being, therefore, useful for the military and shikaring expeditions.

A DISHONEST PEON.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Vishram, *alias* Baboo Soorvajee, employed as a peon to Messrs. Tyabji and Company, was brought up by Superintendent McDermott on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a cheque for Rs. 1,800. The prisoner was sent to cash the cheque on the Agra Bank, and after receiving the money fled to Ratnagiri, his native village. Information was conveyed to the police who followed in the wake of the fugitive whom they arrested and recovered Rs. 1,330. The prisoner, who pleaded guilty, was convicted of the offence, and sentenced to undergo hard labour for twelve months.

THE VELDHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this Dispensary, established in Panchvati, Nasik, 4,189 patients were treated in the month of March last. Amongst them 3,012 were Hindoos, 1,130 Mahomedans, 10 Parsees, and 37 Christians. Of the Hindoos who were treated at the above-mentioned Dispensary, 341 were from Panchvati, 1,726 from Nasik, and 945 from adjacent villages. Of the Mahomedans, 47 were from Panchvati, 1,017 from Nasik, and 81 from adjacent villages. Of the Parsees, 10 were from Nasik only, and of the Christians, 11 were from Nasik and 26 from adjacent villages. Thirty-two minor cases of surgical operations and [illegible] teeth were performed at the Dispensary during the month.

EAST INDIAN IN GUJERATI.—As will be seen from an advertisement, on another page, the Alfred Dramatic Company will perform to-night at the Novelty Theatre, the new play of "Bholi Gool, or Gool's Error" adapted to Parsee social life, by Mr. Bomanjee Nowrojee Kabrajee, the well-known Parsee writer, from the tragic novel East Lynne, by Mrs. Henry Wood. The play has in such a short time become popular amongst the natives, who should not miss the chance of seeing this drama. This is the last but one performance of this drama for the season. On the previous occasion the house was crowded, and, according to the suggestion made in these columns, the proprietor and manager, Mr. Cowasjee Khatao, has greatly curtailed this drama so as to finish it by half-past twelve o'clock.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Bhicoo Gopal, a police *ramoosie* in the Oriental Spinning Mill. About nine months ago a jackal appeared in the mill and the deceased attempted to drive away the animal by throwing a stick at it but it ran off and hid itself amongst some bushes. The deceased went to pick up the stick, when the jackal flew at him and bit him on his left hand above the thumb. The wound was cauterised, and the deceased seemed to be out of danger; but about six days ago he suddenly became ill and showed signs of hydrophobia. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Thursday evening. On the medical evidence, the jury returned a verdict of death, from hydrophobia, from the bite of a jackal.

DANGEROUS DRIVING.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Dadoo Majee and Ibrahim Vazer, victoria-drivers, were charged with rash and negligent driving on the 23rd ultimo. The evidence of Mr. Cromnelin, of the Traffic Department, B. B. and C. I. Railway, disclosed that as he and Mrs. Cromnelin were driving up from the Apollo Bunder, the vehicles of the two accused dashed up in the direction of the Co-operative Stores at an alarming pace, and were "within an ace" of colliding with his dog-cart. A collision seemed inevitable, but for the prompt reining in of his animal, which fell back on its haunches and sustained injuries necessitating treatment in Mr. Scott's stables. The Magistrate, in pointing out to the accused the justification of their prosecution, imposed a fine of Rs. 15 each.

A REPUTED THIEF.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Govind Sadhoo, an old offender, (there being five previous convictions against him on record) was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with five different thefts of copper pots, valued at Rs. 20, belonging to Bapoo Appa and four other mill-hands, employed at the Ripon Mill. On Wednesday last the accused entered the mill premises and stole several brass pots, valued at Rs. 6, from a room where the mill-hands take their meals; but as he was making away with them he was arrested on suspicion by a *ramoosi*, who was doing duty at the entrance to the mill. The accused then confessed the theft, and the police, on further enquiry, discovered that the accused had committed four other similar thefts of copper pots during the last week. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to an accumulated term of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED EXTORTION AND CRUELTY BY POLICEMEN.—It is reported that a pasaita of the village of Vitnalgad under Vankaner, and two other persons of the village of Tarakia, under Vankaner, have laid a complaint before the Chief Superintendent of Vaukaner that, on the 6th instant, they were arrested by Rajkote State Police Wali Gulmahomed and Agency Police Sowar Kaher (2), on the pretext of their harbouring dacoits and that they were kept in custody for three days; at Jani Wadla, on the 6th, Moldi on the 7th, and Bamanbore on the 8th; and that for three days they were most shamefully maltreated and cruelly tortured simply to extort money from them, and that they were not suffered to go until they paid them Rs. 30. It appears that when released from custody these men reported the matter to the Vankaner Police Superintendent, Rahman Bar, who sent the men to the Vankaner hospital for treatment, and reported the matter to the State Karbhari. The policemen are suspended pending investigation.—*Kathiawar Times.*

ALLEGED SHARP PRACTICES BY A NEWSPAPER WRITER.—A respectably-dressed Hindoo, who described himself as the editor of a journal, named "The Spy," was placed before Mr. Webb yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, by Superintendent MacDermott, on a charge of having no ostensible means of subsistence, and being unable to give a satisfactory account of himself. The prosecuting officer, in explaining the circumstances relating to the prisoner's arrest, said that the accused had been in the habit, for several months past, of sending letters and circulars to various native rajas and electing the purchase of goods in which he dealt. He received several orders and forwarded his bill, but no railway receipt, and made his customers believe the goods went through Messrs. William Watson and Co. His action came under the notice of the post-office authorities at Tardeo, where several money-orders on different persons were stopped by order of the Postmaster-General. As there seemed to be every likelihood of other deceptions coming to light a remand was asked for, and the case adjourned till the 22nd instant, the prisoner being admitted to bail if he could produce a reliable surety. The accused pleaded his innocence, and said he was a landed proprietor, and possessed a store of books, &c., and acquaintances who would testify to him earning an honest livelihood.

A PRESENTATION.—On Saturday afternoon, at Appa Rang Queen's Road, an interesting ceremony took place in connection with the Ripon Music Club. In recognition of his disinterested services, the members presented Mr. Nusserwanjee R. Wadia with an Address engrossed on silk, the borders of which were embroidered in gold and silver, tastefully interwoven, and a silver casket of native workmanship. The address contained expressions of gratitude to the founder, who had to surmount various difficulties and obstacles that came in his way in conducting the club; but which now after having been nurtured for eight years, promises a long and happy career in future. The promoter annually gives a concert to the members and their families, and on one occasion with the aid of amateurs a public "julsa" or a musical entertainment was given, the net proceeds of which, Rs. 400, were given for the benefit of the Parsi Lying-in-Asylum. On behalf of the club, a diamond ring a gold albert chain with a gold coin attached, and an open-face gold watch, by John Jones, were presented to Mr. Wacha last Saturday, in the presence of the members and other friends. The watch bears the following inscription :—"Presented by the Ripon Music Club to the proprietor, N. R. Wacha, Esquire, in appreciation of his zeal and perseverance in founding and conducting the Club, Bombay, 2nd April, 1892." In conclusion the club wished Mr. Wacha a long life, happiness, and prosperity. Mr. Jehangier Nusserwanjee Modi, Mr. Framji Sorabji Barucha, and a few other leading members had heartily worked in getting up this demonstration. Mr. N. R. Wacha replied in suitable terms. The presentation was followed by a dinner, at which after the Royal toasts, the health of the guest was proposed and enthusiastically received. Instrumental and vocal music closed the proceedings of the evening.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

On Monday next the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presides at the opening of the second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court. Seven cases, implicating nine prisoners, five of whom are Hindus and four Mahomedans, have been committed by the Presidency Magistrates for trial. There is one case of committing mischief by fire, one of abduction, one of being in possession of a forged currency note, one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, one of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and two of theft. Three of the cases were committed by Mr. Cooper, three by Mr. Hamilton, and one by Mr. Richardson. The following is a synopsis of the calendar :—

1. Babajee Babuljee, committed by Mr. Cooper, for making false statements in a declaration and for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

2. Ghanchama Kalkajee, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for theft.

3. Hirajee Kalla and Ghella Shamjee, committed by Mr. Richardson, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

4. Keshumull Hurchund, committed by Mr. Cooper, for being in possession of a forged document with intent to use it as genuine.

5. Mahomed Tar, committed by Mr. Cooper, for theft.

6. Jooher Rahimbux and Amir Khaim, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for abducting, concealing, or keeping in confinement an abducted person, and abetment of rape.

7. Prag Sawdayal, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for causing mischief by fire.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

THE AFFAIRS OF THE JADOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

GOCULDAS MADHOWJEE VS. LILLADHUR SHAMJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. JARDINE, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a rule nisi calling upon the defendants to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the mortgaged premises, to collect and receive rents and profits, with liberty to the receiver to sell the 350 shares of the Jadowjee Raghowjee Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the share and interest, if any, of the defendants, Lilladhur Shamjee and his official assignee, Mr. C. N. Macleod in the firm of Soonderdas Soonjee and Co., the Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Jadowjee Manufacturing Company, and to apply the proceeds of such sale in reduction of the debt due to the plaintiff.

Mr. Jardine read the plaint in the case, which stated inter alia that by an indenture dated the 5th September 1891, in consideration of monies aggregating Rs. 4,28,500, the defendants covenanted to pay plaintiff the sum with interest, and as security for such repayment assigned to the plaintiff certain immoveable properties and transferred and assigned to him the shares of certain Joint Stock companies, and all dividends and interest due thereon, and also the share and interest of the defendant Lilladhur Shamjee as partner in the firm of Soonderdas Shamjee and Co. as secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the Jadowjee Manufacturing Company, and in the commission, emoluments, and compensation due to the firm. Several of the shares of Joint Stock companies were, with the assent of the defendant, Lilladhur Shamjee, sold subsequently, and the nett proceeds were applied by the plaintiff towards part satisfaction of the principal and interest due to him. The defendants subsequently got into great financial difficulties, and in January 1892, negotiations were carried on for the arrangement of their affairs and for the purchase by the plaintiff of the equity of redemption of the remaining mortgaged premises. The arrangement, however, fell through, and the first defendant, thereupon, filed his petition in the Insolvency Court on the 17th February 1892. The plaintiff had been in possession of the 350 shares of the Jadowjee Manufacturing Company, and two shares of the Indo-China Manufacturing Company; and on the faith of the arrangements made, the plaintiff, in January 1892, commenced to take a part in the management of the affairs of the Raghowjee Manufacturing Company and to act as a partner in the firm of Soondardas Shamjee and Co. He had advanced to the Manufacturing Company large sums of money for its working expenses and for meeting its pressing liabilities, so as to prevent the company from going into liquidation, and in order to protect the value of the 350 shares of the company. On the faith of the arrangement referred to, the plaintiff also enhanced his interest in the firm to a share of eleven annas, leaving the remaining five annas to Vussonjee Nandjee. On the 17th February 1892, the share of Lilladhar Shamjee in the partnership ceased; the old agreement of partnership was cancelled, and a new agreement was entered into between the plaintiff and Vussonjee Nandjee, under which the plaintiff took a twelve annas share in the partnership, and Vussonjee Nandjee the remaining four annas share only. The Official Assignee had, through his solicitors, objected that the plaintiff's position in the firm of secretaries, treasurers, and agents of the company was merely that of a mortgagee in possession, which the plaintiff did not admit. The total amount due to the plaintiff for the balance of principal was Rs. 4,06,632-3-5. Besides this the plaintiff had paid and expended on behalf of the manufacturing company, up to the 1st instant, a sum of Rs. 2,32, 174-10-0. The amount of the debts due to the plaintiff far exceeded the value of the mortgage security. The first three defendants occupied portions of a house that was mortgaged, the letting value of which the plaintiff estimated at Rs. 700 a month, while the rent of the rest of the mortgaged premises was estimated at Rs. 700 a month. The plaintiff stated it was necessary to realise portions of the mortgage security, as it would otherwise be valueless. It was also necessary to appoint a receiver, as otherwise which the plaintiff believed, would be a disvantageous to the interests of all parties concerned. The plaintiff stated further in an affidavit that the first two defendants, considering that a large sum of money necessary to the plaintiff was at stake, had refused to agree to several reasonable proposals made by him for the purpose of realising the precarious securities simply with the object of harrassing him.

His Lordship granted a rule nisi as applied for.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For investigation of Paupersim.

16-92—In person—Mariamboocawr and another vs Saheb Jan and others.

20-92—In person—Etchabai vs Rajcoovervai and others.

21-92—184-89—In person—Perozshai vs Hormusjee Sorabjee Mehta and others—Turner and H.

99-91—In person—Ruckabhoy Mahomedally vs Hayatboo and others—J C Cama.

18-92—In person—Vishnoo Ganoba and others vs Sorabjee Nasserwanjee Wimadalal and another.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

17-92—T A Bland—William Sood Threlfall vs A W Macgeorge—Cowasji Jehangir and G—Part heard.

467-91—Craigie, B and O—Augustus Francis Beaufort vs Hargovind Ramjee and others—Rigelow and G.

157-88—Paying, G and N—Jamnadas Krishnaji Bhojnoy vs Pandurang Krishnaji Bhojnoy and others—Tyabjee and D.

469-91—Little, S F and N—Joshi Dewjee Canjee vs Joshi Dewjee Ashu—Nanu and H.

Defended New Long Causes.

27-92—K S Mantri—Balajee Ramjee Khadkar vs Ramjee Vishram Chawan and another—Jamadhan and A.

56-92—Mansuklal D and J—Shankerprasad Hurriprasad vs Gobhoocandas Nagendas—In person.

65-92—Clark, W and S—Narayen Balkrishna Nullanjee and another vs J S Bergandohl—Crawford, B and C.

469-91—Thakurdas D and C—Muljibhoy Rahim vs Abdul Ghani bin Mundi—Ardeser B and D.

357-91—K J Mantri—Prangovind Shewdprasad vs Edward de Souza and others—T A Bland, K D Shroff E and G and—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Peremptory List Causes.

110-91—Payne, G and S—Tata Hydroelectric vs Frederick York-Smith and others—Little, S F and N, and F and G.

642-91—Mirza K S—Mongibai Gopal and another vs Balkrishna Bhawoo and others—In person.

667-91—Janardhan and A—Dhunnibhoy Framji vs T J Walsh and others—Inverarity and D.

505-82—P, G and S and in person—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others vs Sorabji Dossabhoy and others—C and B, J and G—Jardine, J and D—Part heard.

350-90—Wadia and G—Bhana Heera and another vs Wadjee Korejee—Little, S F and N.

28-91—T A Bland—Moomanbhai Gangjee and others vs The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Co.—Payne, G and S.

28-91—T A Bland—Moomanbhai Gangjee and others vs Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co.—Payne, G and S.

95-91—Roughton and B—Maria da Gloria C Lobo vs Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Barowalla—J C Cama.

71-90—In person—a pauper—Yuzbalai vs Hora Goolam Hoosein Hyderalli—M H Khan.

324-90—T A Bland—Goolbai vs Godavaribai—Bhaishunker and K.

CRICKET.

A SINGLE innings cricket match of an interesting character was played on the Yorkshire Regimental parade-ground, Colaba, on Thursday, between the Buglers and "E" Co. of the Yorkshire L. I., which resulted in a win for the company by 57 runs. The match was interesting throughout, owing to the fact that the Buglers are in possession of a capital cricket team, and considering these things the company achieved a splendid victory. Bugle-Major Allsopp won the spin of the coin, and commenced their innings by sending to the wickets Buglers Ivers and Cornforth, to the bowling of Furnell and Ingham. A few overs were sent down before any damage was done. Bugler Cornforth had made 7, and then his innings was brought to a close, being caught by Bailey at point. Bugle-Major Allsopp joined Ivers and was taken first ball by Furnell. Bugler Bailey came to the wickets and played good cricket throughout, compiling a useful 32, which his side wanted badly. Ivers had his wickets knocked down by a splendid throw from Appleyard. At this stage wickets fell with extraordinary rapidity owing to the brilliant trundling of Furnell and Ingham who quite demoralised the batsmen. At last the Buglers' innings closed for 68 runs. The company commenced their innings with Paget and Heald to the bowling of Bugle-Major Allsopp and Bugler Riley. The above-named batsmen did not stay at the wickets long; but then followed a splendid partnership between Ingham and Bailey, giving the Buglers a great deal of leather-hunting. At last Riley upset Bailey's wickets who had contributed 21, playing faultless cricket all through. Furnell joined Ingham and had to retire, after making 3. Liddy went to the wickets and a stand was made for some time, runs coming very rapidly; Ingham who had compiled together 46 was at last bowled by Bugle-Major Allsopp, his principal strokes being one 5, four 4s, two 3s, and six 2s. Appleyard was the next successful batsman scoring 9, not out. The innings closed for 125, leaving the Company winners by 57 runs. Appended are the scores :—

BUGLERS.

Ivers, run out	7
Cornforth, c Bailey, b Furnell	7
Allsopp, b Furnell	0
Riley, c Ingham, b Liddy	32
Needham, b Ingham	3
Bearne, b Ingham	3
Lucas, c Heald, b Furnell	1
Barnett, b Furnell	4
Flaney, not out	0
Bremer, b Furnell	0
Senory, b Furnell	0
Extras	11
Total	68

E CO. TEAM.

Paget, b Riley	3
Heald, c Ivers, b Allsopp	0
Ingham, b Allsopp	46
Bailey, b Riley	21
Furnell, b Riley	3
Liddy, c Barnett, b Riley	21
Oldham, c and b Allsopp	0
Appleyard, not out	9
Gascoine, b Riley	6
McNamara, b Ivers	2
Smith, run out	5
Extras	10
Total	125

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th April, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	7	18 a.m.	14	15
Teheran	8	2	15 p.m.		20
Suez	8	2	35 p.m.		1

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 8th April, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	12	—	5
" Kurrachee	1	12	—	1
" Madras	2	34	—	1

A RATHER alarming example of the precocity of young America is reported from Lansing, Michigan. At the Townsend Street school in that city, the other day, a lady teacher undertook to punish a boy of 10; but at the second stroke he whipped a revolver out of his pocket and pointed it at the teacher, declaring that if she touched him again he would shoot her. The plucky teacher grappled with the boy and wrenched the weapon away before it could be discharged. An investigation revealed that 13 boys of tender years in the same school had revolvers and carried them at various times, while three were found to be constantly armed.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odor arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 38, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the members of this Society took place on Tuesday last, the 5th instant, Mr. G. W. Terry presiding.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society :—

Lord Dormer (England); Mr. H. R. P. Carter, C.E. (Madras); Lieutenant E. G. Farquharson, R.E. (Bombay); Mr. M. P. Kharegat, C.S. (Bromb); Major Aberigh-Mackay, (Nowgong); The Hon'ble W. T. O'Brien (Bombay); Captain W. H. Hunter (Nagpore) Dr. Samuel Jan Mahomed (Bombay); Lieutenant R. J. Sparrell, (Nagpore); Mr. W. Sutherland (Bombay); Mr. H. Godwin-Austen (Akola); Dr. John Polles, C.S. (Bombay); Mr. Thos. H. Storer (Oodeypore); Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, C.S. (Tanna); Mr. Thos. Hodgson (Kaira); Dr. Framurze Ardeser Moos (Tanna), Mr. Manockjee Dhanjisha (Tanna); and Doctor G. B. Prabhakar (Bombay.)

Mr. H. M. Phipson acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collections :—

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING MARCH.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
1 Pair of Horns	Rucervus eldii	Mr A Barrett.
1 Emu's Egg	Dromæus Irroratus	Vet-Capt J Mills.
1 Elephant's Mask	From Ceylon	Capt Channer.
1 Man's Skull	Melursus ursinus	Do.
2 Fish	Tetrodon stellatus, Pterois miles	C & C D La Touche
1 Mongoose (alive)	Herpestes mungo	Mr George.
1 Bandicoot	Perameles nasuta	Mr Douglas Bennett
1 Maple Robin (alive)	Copsychus saularis	Miss Anne Gittens.
1 Four-legged Chicken	From Ahmedabad	Mr W Major.
1 Snake	Tropidonotus quincarinatus	Do.
2 Pair Buffalo Horns	Bos bubalus	Mr T J Campbell.
2 Chukor Partridges (alive)	Caccabis chukor	Mr W D Cumming.
1 Yellow-billed Flower-pecker	Piprisoma squallidum	Capt H B Thornhill
1 Panther Cub	Felis pardus	Do.
1 Lizard	Lygosoma lineatum	Mr H Godwin-Austen.
1 King Cobra's Skin	Naga bungarus	Vet-Capt J Mills.
1 Squirrel (silver)	Sciurus palmarum	Mr E H Aitken.
1 Crocodile's Skin	Crocodilus palustris	Mr P Bonn.
1 Porcup

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1-4 each succeeding line. As. 8. No Trade Advertisement are admitted under this scale.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.—Having just added to our Stock a fresh consignment from our European Factories, we are now able to offer the most improved styles in neat, strongly made Crystal Face, Hunting or half Hunting cases, at Rs. 55, 65, 75, 85 and 95. Each Watch is thoroughly regulated before delivery and guaranteed for 2 years.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAR-BARGE MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESHOTAN, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., completed of plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead, White Zinc, Paints and Colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK, Bombay Depot, Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FALCON OXIDISED ENAMEL in all colors for Baths, Wicker-work, Bird-cages, Tables, Chairs, Ironwork Brackets, Bicycles, &c. The best yet offered to the public.—KEMP and Co., Limited, Bombay. Tint cards on application.

AT NASSIK.—Piano, Standard Indian Square, by Schiedmayer and Sohne, New; last year; and in perfect tune. Cover case and Piano Stool. Cost in Bombay Rs. 820. Open to offers owner going home. Apply "Salamander," care of this Paper.

ASSISTANT REPORTER, WANTED, for an English Daily. Address stating salary expected and qualifications to "D. J.," care of this Office.

ALL OUR ORGANS, WATCHES, and other goods can be EXCHANGED within one month if not approved. No other firm allows this in India.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CHARGER, FOR SALE, the property of an Officer on furlough; BAY WALER g., 15-14", up to weight, regularly ridden on Parade, perfectly quiet with all arms, stands fire. Price Rs. 350. Apply to Capt. MONTGOMERY, Marine Lines.

MATCHLESS STEEL TRUNKS for SALE at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row, below Sir Dinshaw Petit's Office. Apply to the AGENT.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY (Book Department) contains all the best Works of History, Biography, Travels, and Novels, and supplied to subscribers on Quarterly, Half-yearly and Yearly subscription.

PEARSE'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKY—Per bottle, Rs. 1-12. Pearse's Invalid Port, per bottle, Rs. 1-12. Pearse's Cadiz Sherry, per bottle, Rs. 1-8.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Dr. COLLIE'S Valuable Garden at European General Hospital, to be SOLD, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m.

ON VIEW.—Mr. J. M. Parkes valuable furniture, &c., at Clydale Mills, Dadur, to be sold on SUNDAY, 10th instant.

WANTED, a 1st CLASS ENGINEER for the TUG. Apply to PORT OFFICER, Bombay.

WANTED, spacious and Airy ROOMS in Fort, for the Cercle Litteraire, Dinshaw Petit Library. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

WANTED, LOAN, Rs. 20,000, on very valuable landed property as security. Interest at the rate of Rs. 6 per annum. Apply to "J. V. B.," care of this paper.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for Artistic Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental.—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

IMPORTANT TO ICE FACTORIES.—A first-class ENGINEER having long experience in the Ice Manufacturing line is prepared to undertake on very moderate terms supervision, the repairs and erections of Ice Machines. Apply to "F. C. E.," 58, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades, Really Cheap, Rs. 10 per doz. All Sizes.—BADHAM, PUL'E & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE only Establishment in all India that can offer the largest and most varied Stock of LAMPS and LANTERNS for all purposes is the LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Previous to my embarking for Europe, I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a few days. I found the servants attentive, and the charges very moderate indeed. This Hotel is well situated, being close to the Docks and railway goods sheds, as also on the line of a Tram. I found the Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, very obliging; he made me feel at home; and I shall be always glad to recommend the Alexandra Hotel to my friends.—(Sd.) THEOD. ROSENTINE.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

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LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPES NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S RECEPTION ROOM IN RAMPART ROW IS fitted with the most approved appliances for Testing the Sight, utilized by a novel method patented by Mr. S. Lawrence, which is specially designed to ensure accuracy, while promoting the comfort of visitors under examination. After this has been done and the necessary measurements noted.

Lawrence and Mayo's specially adapted Spectacles can be prepared accordingly, and may, therefore, be depended upon to meet the particular requirements of each individual case.

The distinction between the above methods of practical Ophthalmic Opticians, and those of the mere vendor of Spectacles, is obvious. The latter imports them for sale, and his object is achieved when he has induced the customer to buy; any glaring unsuitability becomes the occasion of ingenious apology or persuasion; the smart salesman rises superior to such a trifle as the jeopardy of his customer's eyesight, if he even understands the danger, and the cost of any alteration, must come directly off his profit. The practical Optician, on the other hand, first ascertains the defect, and, if it depends on the refraction, prepares the proper glasses to correct it. Both indeed work for the professional Oculist though in different ways; one makes Patients for him, the other makes the Spectacles for his Patients.

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SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

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WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate Bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months in supplying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 31, packing extra.

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AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 8.

VIOLENT fluctuations in Exchange, under the influence of Silver, continue to unsettle the course of business, and to militate especially against forward operations in most branches of our trade. There has latterly, however, been an active enquiry for ready Cotton, more especially from exporters, and a large business has been done at enhanced rates. Wheat and Seeds continue to attract but little attention and there has not been much movement in these markets, the tone of which has been quiet but steady on the whole. Exchange, after a heavy drop, has latterly taken an upward turn again, but closing rates this evening are still 5-32d. lower for Bank Bills, and 3-16d. for Credits than they ruled a week ago. Government Paper has declined 5-16 in Four per Cents. Freights have been dull and declining, especially for prompt shipment, for which there are few takers of tonnage. The decline in Exchange has rather improved the ready Import market; but forward business remains almost at a standstill in the utter uncertainty of rates of Remittance in the future.

MONEY.—Although the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance stood on Saturday afternoon, at 147¼ lakhs, thus showing a diminution of some 16½ lakhs since the close of the previous week, an analysis of the figures given in the Return issued at the beginning of the week indicated no increase in the demand for Money for the ordinary purposes of trade meantime. On the contrary, instead of the material increase in that direction disclosed by the previous Return, there was an actual falling off; for though there was an accession of nearly 8 lakhs in Loans, this was much more than counter-balanced by a considerable addition to Private Deposits, and a sensible reduction in Bills discounted, the net contraction in trade requirements being represented by over 6 lakhs, the Cash Balance owing its decrease in the period under notice mainly to a considerable amount put into Government Paper. There has no change in rates been made meantime, and the Bank of Bombay minimum remains at 4 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened firm on last mail-day at our closing quotations of Friday evening, and remained steady thereat throughout the day, a moderate amount of business having been put through both ways; and the market left off with a steady feeling. In sympathy with the continued upward movement in Silver reported by Saturday's telegrams, this market opened firmer on Monday morning, and a small amount of Merchants' Paper was placed at 1s. 3 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and the rate was then raised to 1s. 3 9-16d. without, however, any more Bills coming out. The demand for Bank Remittance was also small throughout the day, and the market closed quiet but steady. On Tuesday the Banks were closed for a native holiday, and on Wednesday, Exchange opened weak at 1s. 3 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 3½d. for Bank Demand; and, no Private Paper offering, the former gradually fell 1-16d. to 1s. 3⅜d., at which, also, few Bills came out. Early in the day, owing to a demand for ready money 1s. 3¼d. was accepted for Telegraphic, for cash, and 1s. 3 7-32d. for the mail, and for later transfer transactions were reported at 1s. 3 3-16d. from the 15th April onwards; but at the close, these rates were not obtainable. Yesterday the market opened weaker again in presence of lower quotations for Silver from New York and London, rates having been nominally 1s. 3⅛d., for three months' sight Credits, at which, however, nothing came out, and a very trifling amount was reported to have been placed at 1s. 3 7-32d. for the mail, while 1s. 3 3-16d. was offered for delivery from the 15th instant onwards without attracting any sellers. In Bank Remittance 1s. 3 1-16d. for Telegraphic was offered for ready and forward transfer, and was readily taken, the rate becoming later on, 1s. 3 1-32d., and the feeling, rather weak at closing. This morning, last evening's rates were quoted at opening for Bank Paper, and 1-32d. higher for Credits, say, 1s. 3 7-32d. ready, and 1s. 3 3-16d. for May onwards, at which latter rates a little was done; but sellers of Bar Gold again coming out, rates hardened, and Credits gradually rose to 1s. 3 5-16d. for three months' sight, the amounts offering, however, having been trifling at any rate. For Bank Remittance the demand has been small, rates apparently being kept steady by the supply of Gold from the Bazaar, and the market closed steady in consequence as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3⅜d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 5-32d.	,,
Do. 4 months' sight	1s. 3 3-16d.	,,
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3⅜d.	,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3 5-16d.	,,
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3 7-16d.	,,
Documents on Arrival	1s. 3 3-16d.	,,
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 3 15-32d.	,,
France 3 months' sight	1°61¼	,,
Do. 6 months' sight	1°62½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak at opening last Saturday, and early business in Fours was done at 107 3-16, and later on, at 107; but the market closed at 107⅛ for Money, and 107 for the 29th April account, with buyers at the rates; 4½ per Cents being quoted at 104¼, nominal. On Monday the market was quiet and weak, and rates for Fours receded 3-16 to ¼ per cent. from Saturday's final quotations, the closing rates having been 106⅞ for Money, and 106 13-16 for the settlement at the end of this month, the May account having been nominally quoted at 106 11-16, but nothing was booked at the rate. For 4½ per Cents, 104¼ was the nominal quotation. The market was closed on Tuesday for a native holiday; and on the following day it was firm in tone, and rates for Fours were maintained at Monday's final quotations of 106⅞ for cash, 106 13-16 for the 29th instant, and 106 11-16 for the May account, with buyers, all round, to near the close, when an advance of 1-16 per cent. was established, the price for Money leaving off at 106 15-16; with 4½ per cents quoted nominally at 104. Yesterday the market was quiet at a decline of 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. from Wednesday's final quotations, Fours for cash having been quoted at 106 13-16 for the settlement at the end of this month at the same rate; and for the May account at 106⅛. Buyers at these rates came forward however, and the market closed 1-16 per cent. higher, and with 4½ per cents quoted at 104¼, nominal. To-day there has been a steady feeling on the market, and an advance of 3-16 per cent. on Fours for Money and Accounts was established; a portion of this, however, was lost before the close, final quotations having been 107 for cash, 106 15-16 for the next settlement, and 106⅞ for the May account; with 4½ per cents still quoted at 104¼ nominal.

Municipal 5 per cent Loan is now quoted at 113¼. Port Trust Bonds are ¾ per cent. lower at 104.

SHARES have been neglected to a great extent throughout the week on all lines; and in the few transactions reported in Cotton Mill Scrip, prices have ruled in buyers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening, Bombay Cotton Mill shares have declined Rs. 15; Framjee Petit, Khatao Muconjee, and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10 each; Jamshed, Lukmidas, Queen, and Southern Mahratta, Rs. 5 each; David, Rs. 2½; and Hindustan, Rs. 2½. Anglo-Indian have advanced Rs. 2. In Press Shares, Broul's Cawnpore are Rs. 5 lower; Munmar have declined Rs. 15. In Miscellaneous Bombay-Burma trading, first issue, are Rs. 50 higher, and the others Rs. 5 down. Port Canning have advanced Rs. 2½; Treacher and Co., are Rs. 7 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have declined 1½ per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The fall in the rates of Exchange this week has encouraged wholesale buyers to operate in staple *Grey Goods* and rates in some cases have been closed. Holders, however, have been willing sellers; and Stocks are about the same as before. In *Bleached, Dyed, Printed,* and *Turkey Red* Goods there has been a small, though decided, upward movement, and holders have been refusing to sell unless at some advance in prices. In *Local Goods* the dullness is increasing and rates are drooping. The clearances of *Imported Goods* for the week are put down at 4,000 packages; and *Local Goods* 1,700 bales.

YARNS.—*Imported* Twist has been taken to a moderate extent, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous rates. The sales of *Bombay Spinning* in China, for the week ending last Monday, were about 10,000 bales with previous rates well supported. This has at last moved China buyers to action, their purchases amounting in a few days to 3,000 bales of both superior and medium spinnings, at last mail's rates. The market, however, closed quiet this evening, at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No. 6s Mule,	As. 3⅜	to	4	per lb.
,,	,, 8s ,,	,, 3¾	,,	4¼	,,
,,	,, 10s ,,	,, 4¼	,,	4 9-16	,,
,,	,, 12s ,,	,, 4 3-16	,,	4⅝	,,
,,	,, 16s ,,	,, 5	,,	5¼	,,
,,	,, 20s ,,	,, 5¼	,,	5 9-16	,,
,,	,, 24s ,,	,, 5¾	,,	6 1-16	,,
,,	,, 30s ,,	,, 6¼	,,	6⅝	,,
,,	,, 40s ,,	,, 7¼	,,	8	,,

METALS.—In sympathy with lower rates wired from the other side, *Copper* has declined 8 annas per cwt. during the past week in a quiet market. *Yellow Metal* has also been quiet, and lower to the same extent with only a small business passing. *Iron* has been taken to a moderate amount at a decline of 4 annas from last week's quotations in a quiet market.

COAL is firm and advancing, sales have been reported during the week of Nimo's Longrigg at Rs. 14½ per ton, sellers are now asking for Powell's Duffryn and Davison's West Hartley, for April-May shipment at Rs. 17 and Rs. 16 per ton, respectively.

EXPORTS.

COTTON was steady in tone at the close of last, and the beginning of the present, week, with a small, or at most only a moderate, business passing, but with prices unchanged except that on Tuesday the price of Bengals was put up Re. 1 per candy. The day before yesterday, however, a better enquiry, more particularly from exporters, was felt, which further increased yesterday, and a large business was transacted, while prices of Broach and Bengals were Re. 1 higher on Wednesday, and yesterday, an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy, all round, was established, in a strong market. The purchases for export during the week sum up about 11,000 bales of Oomra descriptions, Broach, Bengals, and Dholera kinds; while the Mills have taken about 7,000 bales of the same growths, and some Dharwar. The Market closed firm this evening, with rates Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 higher than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of this season's crop during the past week have been 70,000 bales, against 68,000 bales received in the week preceding, and 65,700 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the total falling off in receipts this season, compared with last, is rather less than it was a week ago, at 452,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without Commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Pgr. C. & F.
Bengal Fine	Rs. 192—2 31-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	,, 180—29d.	
Do. Good	,, 135—2 9-16d.	
Broach Fine	,, 170—3 5-16d.	
Do. Good	,, 164—3 3-16d.	
Khandeish Fully Good	,, 148—2 29-32d.	
Do. Good	,, 143—2 13-16d.	
Dhollera Fine (May)	,, 161—3 1-8d.	
Do. Fully Good do.	,, 151—2 15-16d.	
Do. Good do.	,, 141—2 27-32d.	
Beiatee Fine	,, 172—3d.	
Do. Fully Good	,, 43—2 15-16d.	
Oomra Fully Good	,, 156—3 1-32d.	
Do. Good	,, 151—2 15-16d.	
S. G. Dharwar Good	,, 156—3 1-32d.	

The Arrivals of new cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92. Bales.	Season 1890-91. Bales.
Khandeish	204,500	291,000
Berar	215,000	263,000
Barsi and Nugger	55,000	74,000
Bengals	32,200	262,500
Hingunghat	2,000	20,500
Persian and Sind	14,200	18,000
Broach	99,500	118,500
Dhollera	54,500	131,500
Total	727,000	1,179,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts	1892 Bales	1891 Bales	1890 Bales
For the Week	73,715	98,705	78,899
From 1st Jan. to 7th April	685,431	1,014,522	1,001,827
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	50,565	88,201	86,843
From 1st Jan. to 7th April	295,346	451,326	678,333
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	6,857	4,188	3,079
From 1st Jan. to 7th April	38,257	36,074	21,895

WHEAT has been taken to a very moderate extent by exporters during the past week, in a quiet or steady market. Yesterday, prices gave way one anna per cwt. at our quotations; but otherwise there has been no movement in rates:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-5-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 ,,	,, 5-1-0	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-14-0	,,
Red Delhi	,, 4-10-0	,,
Hard Yellow	,, 5-3-6	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 5-1-0	,,
Hard Red	,, 5-2-0	,,

SEEDS also have been only in moderate request for shipment; but the tone of the market has been steady upon the whole. *Linseed* declined in value half-an-anna per cwt. at the close of last week, and again to the same extent yesterday; but other descriptions have not moved, and the following are this evening's quotations:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-11-0 to Rs. 6-13-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 7-4-0	,,
,, ,, Cawnpore	,, 6-10-0 to ,, 6-12-0	,,
,, Red ,,	,, 6-4-0 to ,, 6-6-0	,,
Gingelly, White	,, 42-0-0 to ,, 42-8-0	per candy.
,, Mixed	,, 38-0-0 to ,, 41-0-0	,,

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	310,293	396,448	143,277
do. from Jan. 1 to April 7,	2,467,316	2,114,232	1,166,701
Linseed for the Week	258,999	261,383	123,906
do. from Jan. 1 to April 7,	1,661,421	1,834,025	815,304
Rapeseed for the Week	68,521	66,152	67,974
do. from Jan. 1 to April 7,	202,222	426,109	429,033
Gingelly Seed for the Week	32,105	21,386	21,678
do. from Jan. 1 to April 7.	747,783	824,675	517,726

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	213,686	136,095	65,552
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th April	2,247,901	1,638,101	997,366
Linseed for the Week	246,709	178,517	94,286
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th April	1,282,098	1,050,416	547,684
Rapeseed for the Week	44,936	24,786	46,193
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th April	106,840	248,274	312,932
Gingelly Seed for the Week	49,007	59,334	18,418
do. from 1st Jan. to 7th April	735,562	553,010	491,073

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

APRIL 8.

The s. s. Shannon (extra), from Bombay, arrived at Marseilles, on Thursday, the 7th instant.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Avoca left Zanzibar for Bombay direct yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester Market has been dull.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 2 13-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	99½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. ,,	65¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	39½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total oullion, £25,100,000; decrease, £300,000; public deposits, £17,700,000; increase, 6,200,000; other deposits, £30,500,000; increase, £600,000; other securities, £20,300,000; decrease, £3,000,000; notes and gold, £15,400,000; decrease, £1,400,000. The Bank's reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

The barometer has risen in the Punjab, Rajputana, central India, and in the north of the Peninsula, and fallen elsewhere. The pressure is high in north-west India, south of the Peninsula, and at the Bay, but low over central parts of the country. The depression noticed in the Punjab yesterday has been filled up. Winds generally are little changed, but the easterly current up the Gangetic plain and over the Punjab have disappeared, the directions being southerly and south-westerly in the Konkon. The force is fresh at the head of the Bay and the west coast. The temperature has fallen briskly in the Punjab and Rajputana. The mean temperature is higher than the usual in all provinces. Rain has fallen in Lower Burma, Orissa, north-west of the Himalayas, and Malabar, the amount being small. Wind is continuing southerly in the Konkon. The conditions are suspicious over the Arabian Sea, but points to no definite disturbance.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS

APRIL 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon-St Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertao can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at 4 p.m. on the 9th inst. Telegrams for the Argentine Republic are no longer liable to scrutiny.

Secret languages in telegrams for Kotonan temporarily prohibited.

Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

Mauritius and Madagascar Mail closes at Durban p.m. o-morrow, Saturday.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AY DIRECTORS REPRIMANDED.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

ise of Commons, last night, was thronged bers owing to three of the Directors of ian Railway having been summoned to the Bar of the House for dismis- tion-master on their line, who gave ainst the Company before the Railway Hours Committee.

n brought forward by Sir Michael Hicks- t the Speaker should reprimand the in question was adopted by a large

IGN OPINION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

mes states that General Kodolitsch, in an with a member of the Press at Vienna, highly of the progress made by the my since the Abyssinian Campaign and t he never saw any Cavalry their equal. logised Lord Roberts as a Commander-in- considered him to be a fit successor of the apier.

HE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

mes of to-day, in an article, says that the of the Porte, regarding the investiture of bbas is most irritating and unmeaning, that it would probably be dangerous ignity and even the independence of acquiesce in the condition of the Sul- *rman* without some previous knowledge same. The article goes on to say that y of the Porte tends to awaken the f the Powers and to alienate the attach- s Egyptians. In conclusion it says that ossible that Egypt shall ever return to rkish rule, though it is not desirable to the proper exercise of the Sultan's

SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHY.

MADRID, APRIL 8.

s informed the Powers of her readiness nt action for the suppression of anar

BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 8

t Harrison has left here.

ption of the agreement between Great d the United States, in regard to the a question, has been arranged.

THE SULTAN'S FIRMAN.

CAIRO, APRIL 7.

ding of the Sultan's *Firman* investing bbas as Khedive has been postponed at ce of Lord Salisbury.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 8.

am, with the homeward Indian mails of stant, arrived here at 9 p.m., yesterday. bay, extra, left here at 10 a.m., to-day, e expected to arrive at Bombay, at noon, instant.

mes, with the outward English mails, of left Suez, at 10 a.m., to-day, for Bombay.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CUTCH MANDVI, APRIL 8.

very enjoyable voyage, his Excellency the I. M. S. Canning, at Cutch Mandvi, ing. Colonel Hunter, Political Resident, Highnesses and the Dewan came off on aunch, and received his Excellency and him ashore, where he received a most tic reception from the crowds of people d on the break-water, where he landed. in at the Custom House, his Excellency y, accompanied by Colonel Hunter, drove a distance of thirty-six miles. The Rao met his Excellency at Mirza Bagh, near of the journey, and drove with him to the ce, where his Excellency stays during his To-morrow his Excellency holds a levée, and a visit from the Rao and returns the same. distributes the prizes at the Alfred High nd opens the Fergusson Museum, and views nations and fire-works at night. A dinner ven at the new palace in honour of his

THARWAR RELIEF-WORKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 8.

vernment of Bombay has stopped all re- which, were opened recently in the Districts, owing to agriculturists having Government regarding the search of for agricultural work. It was pointed lief-works took away from their lands the o would otherwise have worked there, have now been closed, and ample labour ailable in fields for agricultural work, rnment has made large advances to ts.

oon raining every day for the past few olhapur, Miraj, and Belgaum. A few e also fallen at Hubli and Dharwar. r is very hot in Poona.

PAGE OF WORK IN THE MU VALLEY RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 8.

difficulties, says the *Morning Post*, have connection with the Mu Valley Railway, Burma. No contractor will come for- ope with the heavy cuttings, and the rt of the European staff are down with rk in the Wantho District is in conse- most at a stand-still.

THE LATE MR. W. E. D'ARCY.

appears that the death, on the 3rd instant, Naini Tal, of Mr. W. E. D'Arcy, officiating rvator of Forests in these provinces, was due overdose of laudanum. The deceased officer been for some time suffering from insomnia, had been treated both in India and at home elancholia and hypochondriasis. The result official enquiry into his death is to the effect Mr. D'Arcy was at the time suffering from porary insanity.

THE TRIAL OF LIEUTENANT GAY.

he court for the trial of Second-Lieutenant 7th Dragoon Guards, opened at one o'clock. y. Mr. Alwyn Turner continued to call esses for the defence.

ptain Smerdon, examined, said that he re- bered asking the prisoner how he accounted he cheque being altered, to which the prisoner ed that it had been lost, and somebody must altered it. The prisoner added that he had en to stop payment of the cheque, but witness not remember him saying to whom he had en this. Witness farther deposed to a letter received from the prisoner, saying he required in letters and documents from England the purposes of this court-martial. He the prisoner to have given a cheque in ens for a horse, which he bought at Umballa, tober last.

agent and accountant of the Alliance Bank of at Umballa, were next re-called by the court request of the prisoner, and both stated their ty to swear to any one of fifteen signatures on e shown them as being written by the er.

oncluded the evidence and the court ned until 1 p.m., on Friday, when the le Mr. Bathgate will make his speech for fence. The trial will probably conclude on y.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 8.

Sir Asman Jah left Hyderabad yesterday morning. A great number of people were present at the station to see him off. He will be away for ten days or a fortnight, and during his absence the Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah will act for him.

Captain Grantham, of the Suffolk Regiment, died this morning of sun-stroke, after a few hours' illness. Much sympathy is felt for his wife, who is left with a baby, only four days old. Captain Grantham was liked by every one who knew him.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

Public Works Department.—Mr. Bell, Chief Engineer and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, has been granted furlough for six months, from 5th May.

Colonel Little, Deputy Consulting Engineer, officiates for Mr. Bell with the rank as officiating Superintending Engineer, third class.

Foreign Department.—H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Frederick Stork as Consul for Italy at Rangoon.

Major-General Sir James Browne, Quarter-Master-General, has been appointed Resident, first class, and Governor-General's Agent at Beluchistan from 22nd March.

The services of Colonel Powlett, Resident Western Rajputana, have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Colonel Abbott has been appointed Resident second class, and Resident of Western Rajputana, *vice* Colonel Powlett.

Colonel Henderson, Resident, second class, has been appointed Resident, first class, and Resident at Mysore.

Surgeon-Major Lethbridge has been appointed Resident, second class, and Superintendent Thuggi and Dacoity, *vice* Colonel Henderson.

Major Yate, Political Agent, at Loralai, has been granted six months' leave; Lieutenant Macmahon officiating.

Military Department.—Surgeon-Major General Bradshaw has been appointed as Principal Medical Officer to her Majesty's Forces in India, *vice* Surgeon-Major-General Thomson, retired.

Colonel Stedman has been appointed Quarter-Master-General, *vice* Sir James Browne.

The following Officers have been granted furlough:—

Colonel Biggwither, for two years; Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel King, Calcutta Botanical Gardens, for six months; Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Reid, Medical Stores, Calcutta, for one year; Captain Bell, Deoli Irregulars, for six months; Surgeon-Major Macgregor, 8th Bengal Cavalry, for one year; and Surgeon-Major Mackenzie, 3rd Sikhs Infantry, for one year.

The following Officers have been transferred to the half-pay list:—Captain Tufnell, Staff Corps; Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Clanshard, Colonel Henry Cumberlege, Colonel Richard Vyvyan, and Lieutenant Coape Ludlow.

The following promotions have been granted subject to her Majesty's approval:—

To be Majors.—Captains Frederick Gwatkin and George Renny.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major Arthur Lydiard.

The following Officers have been admitted to Colonel's allowances:—Colonel Frederick Birch and Colonel Sir John [illegible]

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth Macleod, Calcutta Medical College, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Captain Percy Smith, Royal Artillery, to be Commandant No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

Home Department—The services of Colone Pemberton have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Surgeon-Captain Leslie, Secretary to the Inspector General of Jails, Burma, officiates as Chemical Examiner, Calcutta.

Forest Department—Mr. Green's transfer from Bengal to Burma has been cancelled.

The services of Mr. Gopert, Conservator of Forests, have been placed permanently at the disposal of the Madras Government.

The services of Surgeon-Major Comins, Protector of Imigrants, Calcutta, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Postal Department—Mr. E. Williams has been promoted from the third to second grade Deputy Postmaster General; Babu Bishun Chandra Datta and Mr. Wait to third grade, and Mr. Barton Groves appointed first Assistant to the Director-General.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 8.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff—Lieutenant Honison Craufurd, Staff Corps, Adjutant, 7th Bombay Infantry, to officiate, as Station Staff Officer, 2nd class, at Kamptee, during such time as Captain Milton may act as Station Staff Officer, 1st class, at Nusseerabad, or until further orders.

3rd Bombay Light Infantry—Lieutenant Finnis, Manchester Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, dated 31st March, 1892.

Lieutenant King, East Lancashire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, dated 3rd April, 1892.

No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery—Lieutenant Massie, Officiating Subaltern, to be Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Cook, promoted.

22nd Bombay Infantry—2nd-Lieutenant Woolbridge, Worcestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, dated 6th April, 1892.

Surgeon-Captain Corker, Medical Staff, just arrived from England, on fresh tour, is appointed to medical charge, Station Hospital, Hyderabad (Sind).

Surgeon-Captain Wyatt, Medical Staff, just arrived from England, on fresh tour, is posted to general duty, Poona District.

Captain Evan, 30th Regiment (3rd Beluch Battalion) Bombay Infantry, is attached to the office of the Adjutant-General, Army Head-quarters, Poona, for special duty, and will proceed to Poona, travelling expeditiously by rail, at public expense.

The following General Order by the Commander-in-Chief in India is published:—

Captain Horne, R.A., S.C., Meerut circle, is directed to proceed from Meerut, to Kirkee, on appointment, as Adjutant, R. H. A., at that station. Under Army Regulations, India Vol. X., Part 2, paragraph 513, clause (*b*).

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Captain Shepherd, on promotion to that rank, from the 49th Field Battery, has been posted to 53rd Field Battery, R. A.

Lieutenant Bell, No. 11 Company, Southern Division, has been transferred to 44th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant Sanders has been transferred from No. 26 Company, Southern Division, to 59th Field Battery, R. A.

2nd-Lieutenant Bridges, on first appointment, has been posted to No. 11 Company, Southern Division, R. A.

Exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenant Harvest, 17th Field Battery (now on leave in England), and Second-Lieutenant Packard, No. 2 Company, Eastern Division, R. A.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

7th Hussars—Captain Nicholson, to Japan, for 7 months, on private affairs.

3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry—Colonel Stevens in India from the 30th March, to the 6th instant, on private affairs, in extension of leave out of India, under leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Royal Artillery—Lieut. S. Lethbridge (No. 11 Company, Western Division), to England, from 1st May, 1892, to 1st February, 1893, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H. S. Woolrich, Liverpool Regiment (attached to 2nd Battalion of his Regiment), who has recently been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Indian Staff Corps, is granted leave to proceed to England, on recommendation of the Medical Board, in the anticipation of leave, which may hereafter be granted him by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

Army Order No. 137, of the 4th ultimo, granting Captain Ottley, Yorkshire Light Infantry, one year's leave, on private affairs, to England, is hereby cancelled.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 18.

VICTOR HUGO says: "La vie est un mets qui n'agrée que par la sauce." But could any condiment smother the disagreeable flavour of the week's *menu*; could any sauce make it wholesome? The story of the last few days makes Gaborian insignificant and the gruesome horrors of Du Boisgobey and his ruddy Vizitellian confreres pale. Which of them would invent a husband paving his kitchen with the dead bodies of his wife, and children—his larders and pantries with his murdered relatives and friends? Which of the sch-sationalist school could outdo the sickening story of the execution of the Viennese Schneider, smothered by the hands of one man, while two assistant brutes clung to his hands and legs for five minutes till he ceased to struggle? Which of the highly imaginative brotherhood who purvey the public with shilling shockers could outdo the fine revenge of Lecreux, well-known as a journalist in Paris under the pseudonym of "Jacques France" who, having taken offence at a report in a lawsuit made by M. Binot de Villiers, the official arbitrator for the Commercial Tribunal of Paris, attacked him with a brad-awl, inflicting a dozen more or less serious wounds? Less horrible, but not less sad, incidents are supplied in the double hanging at Oxford, and the divorce suit with a lunatic respondent which resulted in the dissolution of the uncomfortable partnership. Besides these, a clerical breach of promise of marriage case—the usual pitfall in the path of the young and easily enamoured curate—which ended in the jury's assessing the young lady's damages at £300, a royal funeral, a series of dynamite outrages, and the miseries of a widespread coal strike are the principal incidents of the week.

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In one of the last numbers of the *Speaker*, a critic, writing on M. Ernest Renan's 'Feuilles Detachés,' quotes some words he wrote about women—some charming words, full of sweet flattery—for the ex-priest, though he never married—perhaps *because* he never married—is not a woman-hater, but an admirer, a lover in its broadest and best meaning. "I should like," he says, "in another world to speak in the feminine, with a woman's voice, to think like a woman, to love like a woman, to pray like a woman, to know how a woman gets at the truth." He loves even their weaknesses. "I envy my eminent colleague M. Brown-Sequard what happened to him at one of his lectures. An Anti-Vivisectionist lady prodded him with her umbrella. This excellent person was certainly mistaken," continues M. Renan, "for vivisection is quite a barmless thing; but the errors of the heart are pleasing to us in women."

***

The truth of this deligtfully broad sentiment is exemplified in the interest which has been created by Mr. Oscar Wilde's latest literary success, "Lady Windermere's Fan." No two men could be more different than the ex-esthetic and the ex-priest, and yet they have come by roundabout ways to the same conclusion. "The errors of the heart are pleasing to us in women." It is on the errors of the heart that Oscar Wilde has founded the plot of his drama, and it has proved successful. Lady Windermere is a very clever conception of a good young wife, driven to desperation by her suspicions of her husband; Mrs. Erlynne, fast and flippant but good-natured, is also another well-known type of woman, frail but fascinating, while the Duchess of Berwick and the other smart ladies who fill up the caste are equally good examples of the society women—not charming but correct and conventional. If in the other world it pleases M. Renan to assume the form and the voice of a woman, to love and to think and to pray like a woman, it is not improbable that Mr. Oscar Wilde will also take his pleasure in that fashion. To judge by his good delineation of the different women's characters, he must have been for many years their understudy. One can see that women have been more interesting to him than man—or he has better seized and defined their differences. His men are all much of a type—apt at repartee, given to paradoxes, to languorous laziness, and verdigris green carnations—they are exceedingly nice, intelligent, well-dressed, and gentlemanly, or rather gentle but not manly. If only by way of contrast it would have been wise to introduce a robust, sinewy, stupid, commonplace young Englishman to make the brilliancy of his fellows more apparent. But though it fatigues the mind to follow such a series of fine paradoxes and brilliant word play, as Mr. Wilde introduces in one of his acts, the fault is on the right side. Better be driven mad by cleverness than bored to death by stupidity. From the beginning to the end of "Lady Windermere's Fan" there is not a dull moment. Every one sparkles, if not exactly with wit, at least with ready replies, varied occasionally by decidedly sharp sallies.

***

The plot is simple, and is divulged according to the new arrangement at the end of the first act. Lord Windermere, who has been married about two years, is apparently captivated by a clever fast woman to whom he advances large sums of money, and his wife hearing the rumour bursts open his locked cheque book to verify the truth of the report. It turns out that the lady, Mrs. Erlynne, whom he has really befriended, is his wife's mother, who for an early indiscretion had been divorced and of whose existence her daughter was in ignorance. Lord Windermere, without revealing her identity, asks his wife to receive her for once as a guest in order to give her social recognition, but Lady Windermere naturally declines, and in fact threatens if she comes to strike her across the face with her fan. Mrs. Erlynne comes—her daughter does not publicly flout her, but she refuses to remain in the same room. Then a lover tempts her to leave her home, and at first she resists and dismisses him, but afterwards flies in desperation to his rooms. Mrs. Erlynne finds her there before the lover comes, and saves her reputation at the expense of her own. There are some very pathetic bits, some striking situations and telling scenes; but the point of the play is not in the emotions it calls up—one felt all the time that with every one so good-natured and such a lack of the villainous—all would come right. And it did. The point of the play is the interesting view it gives of society so-called, and of the schemes and shifts and shady sides of which it has its share. "Manners before morals," one of Mrs. Erlynne's sayings, is the rule of the society in "Lady Windermere's Fan." Another of Mrs. Erlynne's smart sayings is: "No one believes in a woman's repentance unless she goes to a bad dressmaker." The dresses are supplied by Mesdames Savage and Pardie, 2, Prince's St., Oxford St., and are very varied, graceful, and artistic in colouring.

***

An exquisite ball dress of pale blue satin, with silver embroidery on the bodice and front of the skirt, was worn by Lady Windermere. A young and exceedingly dull ingenue had a charming dress of some light gauze material, with a flounce of drooping butter-cups, a berther of drooping butter-cups on the bodice and a bouquet of yellow field daisies drooping as the fashion is for all floral decorations and tied with drooping ribbons of rich yellow. The Duchess of Berwick was very imposing in a rich large pattern brocade with old lace on the bodice. But in other ways the Duchess did not impose on the audience; it was rather unkind of her to her aristocratic patterns to throw in so many letter Rs. into her conversation, Agatha-r and idea-r, etc., etc., for which Mr. Oscar Wilde, being Irish, could hardly be held responsible. Another dress that was very striking was worn by Lady Windermere on the morning after her reception. It was of pink with a brown velvet, long or half long jacket bodice showing a full vest, the only trimming on the skirt being brown velvet true lovers' knots, large in front and going gradually less as they approached the train, a delicate allusion to the patching up of the matrimonial squabble of the previous night.

***

Among the audience there were some very pretty dresses. A pink crepe with clear high puffed short sleeves was charming, and a white crepe with drooping chiffon and baby ribbons of cool green was worn by a fresh girl who presumably was Irish, as it being Patrick's night she had shamrocks, not the fragile little sprigs freshly come from Ireland, but a green, enamel, and gold fillet of shamrocks in her hair.

***

Somebody very like Lord Randolph Churchill eyed us all down below through his opera glass in the intervals he spared from the culture of his moustaches. The St. James's is not usually seen so well filled as it has been since Mr. Wilde's play has been running under the auspices of Mr. George Alexander, the young actor manager, who takes a principal part.

A RAYVILLE (Louisiana) telegram says:—A farmer driving to church one Sunday morning recently in Richland parish, saw the body of a coloured girl hanging from a cottonwood tree by the roadside. Upon examination it was found to be a servant named Ella Smith, lately employed at the house of W. L. Helmer, on Greenwell plantation, twenty miles from Rayville. The girl had been hanged by a band of lynchers as punishment for attempting to poison the family of her employer. It appears that recently all the members of Mr. Helmer's family, nine in number, became violently ill shortly after breakfast. The doctor called in declared that they had been poisoned, accidentally or designedly. Suspicion fell upon the coloured servant, Ella Smith, who had been frequently reprimanded for bad temper and neglect of duty. Taxed with the crime, the girl finally confessed that she had poured the contents of a packet of vermin powder into the coffee-pot, and that all the inmates of the house had drunk from it except herself. In making her confession the girl exhibited the greatest indifference as to the possible consequences of her act. The only excuse she gave was that she wished to poison the butler, with whom she had quarrelled, and she "didn't care how many others were killed."

ESSAYS ON COMMON THEMES.

III.—ILLUSIONS.

EVERY one of us enters the world equipped with his share of illusions; some with more, some with less, but none altogether without that wonderful and inexplicable gift of nature. Inconceivable as it is, it must nevertheless be true that the materialistic Mill had his childish box of fairy presents, until at the ripe age of three he elected to break the pretty toys, and devote the whole of his time and energies to the study of Greek and Logic. Poor little frocked and frilled philosopher, what a sad pathetic figure it is, toddling through the cornfields, bright with summer flowers, passing the sweet smelling half-stacked hay in which others of its kind are revelling in glorious abandonment; hand in hand with the grim and learned old Father who is putting profound questions in metaphysics to the precocious disillusioned pilgrim at his side. That old head on baby shoulders could not bathe as other children will, unquestioning and supremely happy, in the rich warm sunlight; that great mind could not share the thrills of terror and wild delight which other children are wont to feel in the intense realization of every pretty tale that the centuries have laughingly repeated to child after child since ever blessed childhood was. The gray old hills, kindliest nurses, could not charm him with gnomes and elfs, jewelled caves, and guardian spirits. He surveyed them with the calm questioning eye of the geologist, and in abashed confusion they held their peace and ceased to try their spells upon this relentless infant. The darkly mysterious woods, too, soon gave him up as a hopeless case; it was impossible to enthral his imagination with suggestions of giants, and dragons, and heroic dwarfs imprisoning and rescuing princesses of wonderful beauty. The strange sad song of the sea appealed in vain to those deaf ears; in Paul Dombey's place he would have calculated the ebb and flow of the tide, like a mature mathematician, and would have treated with contempt the inarticulate messages which are breathed out of those unfathomable wastes of waters to the attentive and believing ears of childhood. I take it for granted that all this must have been so; I do not pretend to have ever read an authentic and categorical statement that it was. But if Mill was addicted to Homer and Theocritus at four years old, it is clear that he could have had but the slenderest share of that rich endowment of innocent belief in every form of miracle with which kindly nature launches us all into the busy struggling world. Yet he, even he, let us say when about two years of age, before the flowers of illusion had all been nipped by the frost of philosophy, must have caught some glimpses of that heaven which lies about us in our infancy; the heaven, which like him, though perhaps not so speedily, we all seem bent upon losing sight of. Lying in his mother's bosom, that small hard, intellectual atom had brought down with him some of the mysterious shouts of glory, which according to Wordsworth, we all trail behind us, at first, "from heaven which is our home." Those eyes, so soon to be dimmed with the film of knowledge, gazed we may be sure, as all baby eyes do, serenely upon the stars, and saw more in their radiant beauty than Astronomy could ever afterwards teach him. Like almost all of us, he lost his illusions, but happily for us we do not all lose them so young. We make it one of our latter day boasts, we, the children of science, the highly cultivated products of succeeding generations of culture, that we are not as our ancestors were, the slaves of illusion. Our Huxleys and Tyndalls must have a reason—something that can be demonstrated on a black board, for every proposition you make to them. Truth is best served so; and considered in the abstract we are obliged more or less reluctantly to admit that the method is unimpeachable. But is this change all pure gain? Do we not at times rebel against the stern tyranny of facts, and sigh for that easy rule under which our range of belief was so unlimited?

"I remember, I remember,
The fir trees dark and high, I use to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky. It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy,
To know I'm further off from heaven
Than when I was a boy."

Because both of the simple beauty of the illustration, and the profound truth illustrated, those lines can scarcely fail to appeal to most of us. One by one the illusions of our childhood fall from us, and with a vague feeling of dissatisfaction we find ourselves wondering why it is that "the things which I have seen I now can see no more." But the loss is irreparable. The realities of life confront us sternly and in clear hard outline; they refuse to make place again for the splendid dreams they have expelled; they repel coldly enough all our efforts to adorn them with colours not their own. The habits of our mental training at the same time compel us to gaze with open fascinated eye on what is, while we strive in vain to catch one more glimpse of the vanishing ideals, the fictitious presentments of what we would fain substitute for facts. The process which goes on within us in respect to the conflict between actualities and illusions is in most cases beyond our own control; an effect of the mental training to which we have been subjected, and of the climates of thought in which we live. It seems now to be an inexorable law of our being, however fondly we would cherish some illusion of our ardent youth, that there comes a time when reason brushes it aside as remorselessly as we brush aside gossamers glittering in the morning sunlight, jewelled with the morning dew; and in a moment the loveliness goes out of it; its delicate fabric shrivels and it falls away dead and lost for ever. We smile kindly but compassionately at the tricks with which a little child's fancy converts everything about him into the elements of some wonderful picture painted on his mind. It is all so real to him; so transparently false to us. But do we draw the analogy? Do we reflect that at the very moment we are perhaps setting up false standards; that just as the child sees in his rag doll the lineaments of some lovely princess, we are confounding base metal with pure gold, and taking to our hearts that which we desire should be true instead of that which we know is true? In a year or two at most the child will lose the faculty which enabled him to live so many glorious innocent hours, and dream such splendid dreams. In a year or two, also, you, my friend, will have to awake; there is no escape for you if you live long enough; awake you must, and bid adieu with sorrow to many sweet illusions. It is the dread of these rude awakenings, the reluctance to be parted from the comforting dream figures of our earlier years, that is at the root of that obstinate attitude which will hear no argument, nor suffer any profane breath to blow upon the delicate petals of its cherished illusions. As if forsooth, when one's heart is aching with a sense of unrest and doubt, there is any magic virtue in the formula "I believe." You may set your teeth and determine that you will believe, and that nothing shall shake your faith; but the mere fact that such an effort is necessary indicates that Reality has laid its cold relentless hand upon your treasured flower. It will droop and die; even now its colours are paling; you know that it is so, and you observe with rebellious passion its rainbow hues melting away as a mirage before the thirsty traveller suddenly and eternally. Tears and wringing of hands will not serve you; the great Iconoclast has been at work, and one more image is broken. The greater your powers of imagination the greater the wrench when imagination has to resign one of her children. "Imaginative minds cling to their images and do not wish them rashly rendered into prose reality; as children resent your showing them that their doll is nothing but pine-wood and rags." Of course they do not wish for the substitution of prose reality in place of illusions; few of us, imaginative or otherwise, really wish that; or indeed think much about it till the process is so far advanced that recovery is impossible. Then, when we have lost our illusions, we may go about among our friends, and profess to be rejoiced that we are freed from their enthralment. Whether that profession is not possibly the last of all our illusions, and the only one which we are likely to take out of life with us, is really a very open question. But the fact to be faced is that whether we wish it or do not wish it, there is in the present day a self-acting force which bears down almost irresistibly upon illusions; and that at some period or other in our lives we must abandon them, dearly though we may have prized them; or call them by some other name. First to go are the beautiful illusions of childhood; the child soon, too soon, outgrows that charming confidence that the world was made entirely for him; that God adorned the sky with tiny stars for his particular pleasure; that God filled the fields with flowers, peopled the streets with men, the waters with fishes, the air with birds, all to make his waking hours bright and joyous; in a word that God takes a singular interest in him, and that he is and ought to be very grateful for so much care bestowed upon him. The youth who daily further from the East must travel, divests himself shortly of these infantile ignorances; next he disbelieves in fairies, giants, and dragons; from that it is but a step to disbelieve in heroes. One by one, other things go, and eventually, after winding about through the mazes of all the philosophies, he tracks the mainspring of all human conduct, to Pleasure. He will then tell you with pride that he is at last safe ground at last; that he has shaken off all his childish illusions; that he expects nothing at the hands of man or woman which is not to be explained by this great key to all morality; that in a word he is now prepared to take his pleasure wherever he can find it, without an afterthought or the least concern for his fellow. "And if you die, Friend, or worse still, live to a second childhood?" "Why that's no concern of mine. I've shed all my illusions, and I'm going to get all I can in the way of pleasure out of the present." Do you ever hear such a one laugh? He may wear a cynic smile, or utter mirthless words, but where is the hearty happy ring that you would have heard in his laughter in the days of his illusions? Chesterfield, who was very much of this way of thinking, declared that never since he had come to an age of understanding had he permitted himself the vulgar luxury of a laugh. It was no great self-denial; there could have been few springs of genuine laughter, the expression of real, as opposed to artificial, mental contentment, in the polite letter writer. With our illusions, alas, go too the faith of childhood; the ennobling ambition of youth; the enthusiasm and self-sacrifice of early manhood; our confidence in pure motives, our generous hero worship; and when the pleasant company are gone, gone for ever, and we are left face to face with the world and Man as he is (on the authority of modern philosophers) is there much to congratulate ourselves upon after all? Each man may no doubt retain one or more of the illusions with which he started the race of life, calling them in later years beliefs and culling here and there a fact to support them; but no man can retain them all. Happy the man who preserves the most the longest; happier still perhaps if, while yet wandering in that pleasant fairy garden, the silent messenger bids him back again.

DOMESTIC DITTIES.

THE COACHMAN.

What my name is does not matter,
But I hail from South Mahratta,
And a "burra sahib's" landau do I drive:
Though my old clothes are stained and faded
The; with varnish'd gold are braided,
And I think myself the smartest man alive.

I am old and hard of hearing
And a wretched hand at steering,
Master's carriage through the smallest, mildest crowd;
But I take my chance, ignoring
Every rule, and trust to roaring
"He oh! ghary! barzu! barzu!" very loud.

So I thunder down the highways,
And I scrape along the byeways,
And I somehow very seldom come to grief:
I at times let down my horses,
But a matter, that, of course is;
Every coachman does the same, 'tis my belief.

Then my whip I keep on flicking
Till the horses take to kicking,
And when *that* occurs I'm helpless as a child:
When the rein- their tails get under,
I sit still and vaguely wonder
Why the sheb inside the carriage seems so wild.

As a rule my pair are quiet,
For I regulate their diet,
Stealing far the greater portion of their gram:
I dislike them fat and fiery
And prefer them thin and wiry
For a horse should be as harmless as a lamb.

While I thus consume their dinner,
They are daily growing thinner
And the buttons of my coat are growing tight:
While my wife, my aunts, and cousins
And my babies, (there are dozens)
Now are almost *too* balloon-like for their height.

And my harness all is dusty,
And the bits and chains are rusty,
While the carriage gets a washing now and then:
It looks somehow smeared and hazy;
I suspect the syce is lazy,
But these trifling things are quite beyond my ken.

I am thoroughly contented
And indeed should be demented
If I thought of finding fault with my estate:
Though my "pair" grow weaker daily
I am waxing richer gaily,
And I never kick against the prick of Fate.

L. L. S.

LOVE'S REASON WHY.

(FROM THE RUSSIAN OF K.R.)

For beauty love me not!
Nor love for gold!
For beauty—love the Day—
For wealth—love coinage cold!

Nor love me for my youth!
For Youth—love spring!
But love—because to you
With constant love I cling.

J. P.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Company's R.M.S. Rome, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Port Said, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Humfreys and four children
Mr and Mrs Ewing and two children
Col W H St A Wilton
Mr Thomson
Mrs Vincent
Mr & Hunt
Mr F L Petre and two children
Mr Watson
Mrs Giles and child
Mr R K G Coolebank
Mr and Mrs W G Cooper
Mr Gouldsworthy
Mr Harwood and child
Mr J McConnachie
Mrs Cairns
Mrs Lee
Mr and Mrs Lawrence
Master Smith
Roy T Cavendale and Miss
Mr R B Woods
Lieut-Col Clements
Mr J L Reuss
Mr Sinballe
Miss Gregory
Mrs Daville
Mr Murray
Mr and Mrs W Billings and two children
Miss Sumner
Mr H L C Arnim
Mr Yabye
Mr G A Crighton
Col A Mayhew
Mr and Mrs Phelps and child
Mr C Escchal
Miss Bantaine and infant
Miss Hawes
Mr St John
Mr Pryce Williams
Mr Pryce Williams, Jr
Rev and Mrs J Taylor
Mr and Mrs Lloyd and two infants
Mr J A Harris
Mr A H C McCarthy
Mr A Meyer
Mr A Prior de Soane
Mr James Jardine
Mr Outan
Mr H T Ross
Mr and Mrs G Toomey and child
Mr G Bower
Lord Carlisle
Lord Marpoth
Lieut E R Danesterville
Captain and Mrs. Lambert
Miss St. Aubin
Major and Mrs Graves
Mr and Mrs C W Martin
Mr N N Malatali
Mr W Ducat
Mr W H Nebel
Mr W F Nebel
Mr L Evans
Mr Hilton
A'miral and Mrs Erskine
Miss Constable
Mr Piffard
Mr Ted Naylor
Mr Townsend
Revd J Stone
Miss M Mackintosh
Mr Maxwell
Master Martin
Mr Billimoria
Mr Nanabhai Chopra
Mr Courtice
Mr and Mrs Broughton and child
Miss Alcock
Mr C B Oldfield
Col J G Harris
Mrs Dowse
Mr Bertold
Mr Ashdown
Mr M Eatigne
Miss Gibbon
Capt T E Smith
Col Barrow
Major Baumster
Mrs Tumber and two children
Master Tumber
Brde-Surg J M Fleming
Mr and Mrs Paterson
Mrs Slider and two Misses
Mrs Snow and child
Mr R A Way
Mr Emerson
Mrs Hawes and infant
Mrs Carter
Mrs Scott and infant
Mr Wauch
Mr Harris
Surg-Maj and Mrs Faulkner and child
Miss Cama
Mrs Rawson
Rev N Heatly
Lieut C H Hicks and infant
Mr F B Kendall
Mr J Roberts, Jr
Mrs Roberts and two Misses
Mr Shirman
Col T Wimbend
Mr H Macartney
Master Redesdale
Capt Boan
Mr Smith
Mr Lee.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr B M Mullan
Colonel Cook
Mr T H Human
Colonel G E Erskine
Mrs Blackwell
Miss Halladay
Revd C A Nicholls
Lieut Erskine
Mr Kelly
Revd J and Mrs Macdonald
Mr and Mrs Groves
Mr A Hills
Mr Birth
Major Smyth
Mrs B Giles
Mr Higdon
Mr A H S Womach
Mr Temple
Mr Babson
Mr Vinall
Lt. Lamb
Lt. Oates and Lewis
Mr H B Mactaggart
Mr N A John and Miss
Miss L John
Lord Digby
Mr Godfrey Clarke
Mr Miller
Mr Hewitt.

FOR ISMAILIA:

Miss St. John Mildmay.

SHET RAICHUND DIPCHUND GIRLS' SHOOLS, SURAT.

THE ceremony of distributing prizes to the successful students of the Sheth Raichund Dipchund Girls' Schools, at Surat, took place on Wednesday evening, in the spacious hall of the Gopipura School. These girls, schools which are specially intended for Hindu girls owe their existence to the liberality of Shet Premchund Raichand, J. P., Fellow of the Bombay University. Shet Premchund's charities, however, are not confined to his native town, Surat, or to the Province of Gujerat or to Bombay but extend even to Bengal. The Calcutta University Calendar, at a glance, shows that the most handsome scholarship yet founded in that University is the one known as Premchund Raichand Scholarship, founded by Shet Premchund.

A report was read by Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, honorary secretary, from which it appeared that both the schools have passed a successful career and thoroughly maintained the high reputation which they were reported to have acquired last year. The number of pupils on the register of the Gopipura School during the year under report is 245 and 167 in the Haripura School. A partial examination was held this year by the educational authorities. The highest age in the Gopipura School is fifteen years and that in the Haripura fourteen years. The committee could not allow the opportunity to pass without expressing a vote of regret and sympathy for the death of R. B. Jagjiwandas Khusaldas, in whom the committee has lost a very and warm sincere friend of female education and a most useful president and colleague. It has since chosen R. B. Mukundrai Manilal as president in his stead. Mr. Alcock in his well-chosen remarks said he was greatly delighted at the continued success of the institutions.

The hall was crowded by a large number of leading inhabitants of the town; all of whom seemed much delighted at the recitations given by the girls, who were in their holiday dress. Rao Bahadur Nandshankar Tuljashanker, on behalf of the school committee, proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman. He was seconded by Shet Dwarkadass Lallubhai, head of the Mahajans. The singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

It looks (writes the London correspondent of the *Northern Guardian*) as if the military authorities intend to discourage smoking in the army. At all events, an order which has been issued in the Thames district not only deprecates the use of the stronger kinds of tobacco, but also states distinctly that experience shows that inefficience is often traceable to the smoking of strong tobacco. If tobacco must be used, commanders are admonished to see that canteens are provided with the lighter brands, and that the older smokers are encouraged to try them.

THE ROYAL BLAZERS OF BUNDLEABAD AT HOME.

ONE fine hot weather morning, the Royal Blazers at Bundleabad woke up from their long Rip-Van-Winkle Sleep, and resolved to astonish the little station by giving an "at home." Balls was a very unusual form of dissipation for them, and frequent committee meetings were held for the purpose of devising ways and means. They sat in solemn conclave at their Mess, and the president opened the proce

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTE.

The annual prize distribution in connection with the above Institution took place on Thursday evening and was well-attended by the supporters and well-wishers of the useful and benevolent Institution. The grounds leading to the Institute premises were prettily decorated and the interior was as bright and cheerful as the exterior. The Hon. Sir Raymond West presided, and amongst those present were:—Mrs. Wilson, Miss West, Mrs. Birrell, Rev. C. Forbes-Smith, Sergt-Major. Waters, Mrs. Boughton, Mr. E. B. Raikes, Lieut.-Col. Forjett, Surg.-M. Collie, the Rev. F. N. Hill, the Rev. G. Ledgard, Mr. J. Walsh, Mr. W. G. Mayhew, and Mr. J. Neuberg. During the proceedings the children sang prettily several glees and part-songs.

Mr. Forbes-Smith moved the adoption of the report, and, in doing so, said that it should not be imagined that the committee had resolved to diminish the number of children at the school, but he thought he was right in saying that the matter was in suspense, and no final decision had been come to. It remained to be seen whether the subscriptions would keep the Institution up to its present standard in the matter of numbers.

Lieut.-Col. Forjett seconded the report, which was unanimously adopted.

The following is the report read by the Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Gilder:—The committee of the Indo-British Institution, in presenting their annual report, call attention to the urgent need which now exists for immediate help, and earnestly renew their appeal to the sympathy and liberality of the public. The subscriptions and donations received for the general fund in 1891 have amounted to Rs. 5,727-4-0 as against Rs. 5,178-2-0 in the previous year. The church offertories, however, have decreased from Rs. 1,843-6-3 in 1890 to Rs. 911-14-3 in 1891. The committee, while tendering their warmest thanks to the clergy, who have so kindly helped the funds, ask for more extensive support from the churches of the diocese during the ensuing year. There has been an increase in the receipts from payments on account of boarders, which have amounted to Rs. 5,435-0-0 as against Rs. 5,123-8-8 in 1890. While from a financial point of view the increase of income from this source may be considered as satisfactory, it should be remembered that any falling off in subscriptions and offertories prevents the committee from admitting, more freely, destitute children, for whose special benefit the institution was founded. Government have contributed Rs. 1,925 towards the board and education of the destitute children on the committee's hands. The total income of the general fund from all sources has been Rs. 17,635-2-6, and the year's expenditure has been Rs. 17,970-1-5, reducing the balance with which the year opened by Rs. 334-14-11. It will thus be seen that the income for the year has not covered the expenses. For the endowment fund a donation of Rs. 1,000 has been received during the year, bringing up the total sum in hand to Rs. 26,720-15-7. The interest accruing from the fund in 1891 amounted to Rs. 1,078, which has been paid into the general fund. The number of boarders in the two schools on 31st December 1891 was 103, of whom 52 were boys and 49 were girls; on the corresponding date in the previous year there were 110 children. Thirty-five children were on the Free List, and for sixty-three only a portion of the cost of maintenance has been paid by parents or guardians, the remaining charge being borne by the Institution. One child is partially maintained on the interest of the late Rev. Chas. Green's scholarship fund. Only two children are fully paid for at the rate of Rs. 15 monthly, the estimated outlay, hitherto, for each child. There were, at the end of the year, 12 day-pupils in the two schools. The actual school attendance (inclusive of day-scholars) was 113. During the year, 26 children were admitted and 35 were withdrawn. Four of the boys have found employment as ticket-collectors on the G. I. P. Railway, and two as clerks in private offices. One girl is being trained as a teacher in the Victoria High School, Poona. Mr. S. G. Smith resigned the Head-mastership of the boys' school, and Mr. G. Andree was appointed as his successor. The institution was inspected in November last by the Educational Inspector, Central Division. The committee consider Mr. Kirkham's report on the boys' school as being very creditable to the master and his assistants, and they concur with the Educational Inspector in hoping that Mr. Andree will fulfil the expectations formed respecting him. The committee have been much gratified at the favourable report on the girls' school, and express their satisfaction with the way in which the school has been conducted by Mrs. Clancy and her assistants. The grant-in-aid for the previous two years was renewed, namely, boys' school Rs. 761, and girls' school Rs. 843, inclusive of premia for needle-work. At the request of the Right Rev. the President, the schools were examined in religious knowledge by the Rev. C. Mayhew, Officiating Garrison Chaplain. Mr. Andree reports that the boys continue to take an interest in out-door sports, particularly cricket. Through the liberality of a member of the committee, the older boys use the Back Bay Swimming Bath weekly. The boys' gymnasium has recently undergone thorough repair, and additional apparatus has been provided. Some of the older boys have been encouraged to attempt a little gardening. The committee acknowledge with thanks gifts of [illegible] and shirts for the children [illegible] the Young [illegible] from Mrs. [illegible] tables, oct[illegible] Bay.

character that prevailed on the people around them, and also must foster the love of what English education and Christian principles could do for those about them. It was, therefore, in the interests of them all, and those concerned in the maintenance of the good, and noble government at present existing in this country, that institutions of that character should develop and increase their usefulness, and show, as they did by their presence that day, the sympathy and interest they had for those poor children who were absolutely dependent on the charity of their Christian brethren. They must never fall short of their duty so as to leave the Institution without the means of giving nourishing food to the poor children. He felt confident that the funds of the Institution would rise to the necessary level and that the appeal then made would be listened and responded to, and the necessary amount of contributions be obtained from all over the Presidency. (Applause.) Those present could testify that the money was well and thriftily spent; there were no luxuries in that institution, the children lived hard and bare lives, learning at that they could and preparing themselves for the hardships of the struggling existence in which they would have to hold up the banner of Christian faith. He would mention that one gentleman, whom he was not allowed to name, but whose presence was well known amongst them, had increased his annual subscription to the endowment fund from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. (Applause.) They would see by the report that an increase of diet was absolutely necessary, and the means must be in some way forthcoming to provide an increase in diet. He thought it was only necessary to make that appeal to the Christian and English feeling all over the Presidency to have it responded to, and he trusted that whoever might take his place on that platform a year hence would be able to announce that the Institute was flourishing, and that the children would testify their improvement by the condition. (Applause.) Speaking of the education of the children, Sir Raymond remarked that it was desirable, as he had pointed out to institutions of a similar character, that the children should be taught if possible a vernacular language which would qualify them to enter the lists for the posts of *mamlutdar* and subordinate judgeships. He encouraged the children to persevere, for, however, humble they might be, if they did not abandon hope, but maintained a good character and kept under all temptation to the straight path, doing their work well, they would obtain many of them such positions as they hardly dared to aspire to at that moment. For all there would be a pure and noble life if they adhered strictly to the principles inculcated in them at that Institution, and endeavored to put in practice during their careers the lessons instilled into them by their school-master and school-mistress. In concluding his remarks, he expressed on behalf of those present their thanks to Mrs. Clancy and Mr. Andre for their exertions on behalf of the school, and also to those ladies who had given so much assistance as a committee. (Loud applause.)

In proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Raikes said that it was not quite the usual vote, as this was the last opportunity that they should have to thank Sir Raymond West for all his help to the Institution. He had presided several times at the annual meetings, had been an active member of the managing committee, and last, but not least, from his (the treasurer's) point of view a continual and liberal subscriber. The good wishes of all classes of the community would follow Sir Raymond West home, but though others might be better expressed, none could be more heartfelt than those now tendered him; in token of which Mr. Raikes would ask those present to carry the vote of thanks by acclamation. (Loud applause.)

THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

THE SADON OUTBREAK.

A TELEGRAM, dated Sadon, 2nd April, says:—On the 7th March, Major-General Stewart and Brigadier-General Gosset inspected the two columns. General Stewart, in well chosen words, complimented the officers and men who distinguished themselves specially in the fighting, in and round Sadon. On the 7th the General left for Bhamo.

On the 11th March, a column, consisting of 50 men of the Devonshire regiment, 50 of the 3rd Burma Regiment, 50 Gurkhas, and 1 gun, left Sadon to work the country to the north-west, round about Lollem and Loigun. On the 14th, Posaw and Boti, important Chinese villages, narrowly escaped capture by a party of 50 Gurkhas, with Captain Elliott, Lieutenants Dennie and Holman, who, whilst approaching Posaw's camp at night, met a strong picquet guarding the approach, killing four and capturing five, including the commander of the outpost. The Taubwa of Nampoung was amongst the killed. Our casualties were two Gurkhas wounded. The headman of Tungar village, who was implicated in the attack on the Kwin Taubwa, and his brother, was captured by the column, which returned to Sadon on the 25th. All the villages implicated in the attack on Sadon have now surrendered, and also two villages 40 miles beyond Nomaika, who say that the Kachins in that part are paralysed by our dash against Sadankong. Chinese traders are coming in on both the trade routes from Sansi and Kayou, and some from Monsin have brought [illegible] cattle. The country round Sadon is [illegible] and [illegible] secure.

The Sadon post is now very strong, and will be held by 250 Gurkhas, 2 mountain guns and 1 Gardner. Rations for the garrison for eight months will be laid in by the 9th April. A bridge over the Namli, with a stockade for 50 men, is being contructed. One of the Gurkhas who was wounded at Namliku died on the 27th; the other wounded are doing well. The troops are in excellent health and spirits.

HAKA, 3rd April.

CAMP RWABU, 28th March.—Last night the weather began to look threatening. Masses of black clouds kept rolling up the valleys and scudding across the hills, but the rain held off during the night. This morning, however, just as the baggage was all packed, and the column was falling in, rain came down in torrents. It did not, however, last long. The Column marched along the ridge a mile or so, and then descended by a very steep path, rendered extremely slippery by the rain to the Laivar stream.

Here at an elevation 1,500 feet, our path led up the valley of the stream, which now took a most erratic course, winding in and out among the hills. We went floundering and slipping about over the rocky bed of the stream for a short distance, and then climbed the hills on the right bank of the stream. The path was bad along the hill side, now dropping down precipitous rocky nullahs, now running round shaley spurs, the ground from under our feet slipping away like so much powder. In many places the hillside had only recently been thinned, and the great fallen trees were formidable obstacles to get over. All this rendered our progress very slow. The Pioneers were hard put to it cutting a path for the ponies to get along. Fortunately there has been no rainfall, although the sky looked lowering and threatening, masses of nimbus clouds racing overhead all day. The change in the weather, however, was very refreshing after the recent heat we have been experiencing. After six or seven miles we crossed the Laivar, here 5,200 feet high, and ascending the hill on the left bank of the stream we reached the village of Rwabu, at an altitude of 6,190 feet. Our general direction to-day had been south-east. As it still looked like rain, the Commanding Officer decided to halt the column in the village for shelters, half of the houses being occupied by the troops. The village is a small one with about 40 houses. The people were very friendly and in the evening some of the Chins gave us an athletic display in the compound of the Chief's house. They excel in high jumping and putting a stone shot. It was quite cold in the evening, and we were all glad to sit round a camp fire again.

CAMP LAIVAR, near the sources of the Boinu, height 6,800 feet, 29th March:—To-day I have a geographical triumph to record. The sources of the Boinu have been reached, and the reports we previously heard regarding this subject are in the main correct. The Chins call these sources the Residence of the Grandfather of the Waters, and these are known by repute, if not by sight, to almost every Chin in these hills. As there is no path beyond a certain point, it was arranged that the Political Officer, with an escort of 25 rifles of the 2nd Burma Battalion, under Lieutenant Ricketts, should go on ahead to the Boinu sources, while the rest of the column marched to ascertain the distance up the Laivar valley and camped, and their awaited the return of the Boinu party. This latter party started from Rwabu at 6-30 this morning, and the main body a quarter of an hour later. On leaving the village there was a steady ascent up the mountain, the path being very difficult, winding round steep spurs, or plunging through jhoomed clearings with the trunks of enormous trees lying about in all directions, or sometimes abruptly broken by deep gullies, whose beds were a tangled mass of boulders and driftwood and thorns. The Chins had bridged some of these yawning chasms by felling huge trees and allowing them to fall across. The weather continued cloudy and threatening but the rain still held off.—*Pioneer.*

THE JAPANESE ELECTIONS.

MEMBERS of the Lower House in Japan are paid 800 yen—about £150—for each Session, half at the beginning and half in the middle of the Session. Owing to the recent dissolution before the new year, when the first instalment became due, it is said that many of the members, chiefly those belonging to the Radical party, were placed in a condition of the utmost pecuniary embarrassment, as they had gone in debt to innkeepers and money-lenders on the strength of their salary, which became due for the second half of the Session immediately after the brief New Year's recess. As the only hope of their creditors is their re-election, the latter are said to be energetically canvassing for these impecunious members and to be "financing" them during the election in the hope of having both the old and the new debt repaid out of their salaries. It is stated also that votes have had during the election a regular market value in the capital, which gradually rose as the election approached from £1 for each vote to £2. As the franchise is a very high one, this corruption is explained to be due to the circumstance that wealthy men created a number of artificial qualifications for the franchise on behalf of poor relations, political sympathisers, and the like, and now these artificial votes are bought and sold.

According to intelligence received at San Francisco, dated February 25, the elections to the Japanese Diet were practically finished. The result was unknown, but the Government papers claimed a majority of 20. The elections were accompanied by riots and assaults, 20 persons having been killed and 140 wounded in various encounters.

At the dinner of the Edinburgh Odonto-Chirurgical Society recently Dr. John Smith referred to the possible introduction of women to the dental profession. The drawback was, he said, that perhaps their muscular strength might in some cases be wanting, and that they might not in other instances be in a comfortable position. However, they seemed to be going in very much for athletics, and might qualify in that way.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Bombay Educational Record says:—Some remarks of Mr. V. A. Modak's at the interesting speech-day of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, regarding the "withdrawal" of Government scholarship from the school have revealed the existence of a widespread belief that these scholarships had been "abolished." Such is not the case. An officer of the Department has written to the *Bombay Gazette* to point out that the scholarships, which had been previously attached to Government institutions, have been merely thrown open to public competition, and are now held indifferently in Government, Mission, Proprietory, Municipal, Girls,' or any other kind of school; and further that the change was made four years ago in accordance with a recommendation of the Education Commission which complained that the old system did not "meet the requirements of the dispatch (of 1854), that the pupils of schools under private managers should derive full advantage from the scholarship system." Mr. Kirkham's semi-official communication of the facts was courteously received in all quarters save one. The *Times of India* declared it knew the facts all along, even when it said the scholarships had been abolished. We are afraid, however, that this does not much mend matters. For the writer went on, in his original paragraph, to let out college secrets. "An attack," he continued, "was made on the College Scholarships also; and they owe their survival to the wisdom of educational authorities in Bombay before Lord Reay. It was found that they could not be alienated." There is no mistake about the change here. Now what are the facts? The Education Commission recommended (p. 311) "That the Government of Bombay be requested to consider whether all or some of the scholarships, now restricted to the Elphinstone or Deccan Colleges, may, with due regard to the circumstances under which they were originally founded, be made tenable at any affiliated College." In order to ascertain to what extent this recommendation was feasible the colleges were requested to furnish information regarding the terms and conditions of the endowments for scholarship. This was the "attack." A simple inquiry for information made agreeably to the recommendation of a public commission, and made for the express purpose of not disturbing endowments attached by their founder to particular institutions, is perversely misrepresented as a nefarious attempt to abolish the college scholarships—Government only retiring foiled and baffled when they found 'they could not be alienated.' As a specimen of the art of putting things the incident is worth recording. We are sorry the writer will not allow us to suppose that he was imperfectly informed as to the facts. In taking this line he appears to us to save his reputation for knowledge at the expense of something a good deal more important.

THE HONGKONG REGIMENT.

THE Hongkong Regiment, under the command of Major E. G. Barrow, paraded on Saturday, the 2nd instant, at Jhelum, for the inspection of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, prior to its departure for Bombay en route to China. The strength on parade was 822 of all ranks, the total number of men enlisted up to date being 954, of which number about 400 are transfers from other regiments. Considering the regiment enlisted its first recruit on the 1st of February, this rapid completion of its establishment shows how popular service beyond the seas is becoming with the native of Northern India. His Excellency having passed round ranks the regiment was formed into quarter column and was addressed by him in the following terms:—"Major Barrow, officers and men of the Hongkong Regiment,—I am very glad to have had this opportunity of seeing you before you leave for China, and I may say I am agreeably surprised to see how far you have advanced. I can congratulate Major Barrow on having got together so fine a body of men, and it is greatly to the credit of all the officers that you are so efficient a condition within two months: they and the old soldiers must have all worked hard and you have shown, in your willingness to be taught, how eager you are to become good soldiers. I hope to hear that you will continue to improve and that you will make a reputation for the Indian Army in China. You are a regiment of Mussalmans from Northern India; a class for which I have a great esteem, and I feel sure that you will keep up the credit of your class. When the military authorities in China know that so fine a regiment as you already are can be got together in India at such short notice, I have no doubt they will be glad some day to ask for others like you. I wish you all good luck, and I hope it may fall to my lot to see you some day in China. I congratulate you, Major Barrow, and all concerned, on the fine appearance the regiment presents."

On the conclusion of this speech the regiment marched back to camp.

The Hongkong Regiment is the first corps raised in India for general service under the War Office. It is [illegible] consisting [illegible] following proportions:—1 Company Khattaks, 1 company Yusufzais, 5 companies Punjabis, and 1 company Hindoostanis. The regiment embarks at Bombay on the 16th instant, with the following officers:—Major Barrow (Commandant); Captains H. T. Faithful, Rebollick and Dawson; Lieutenants Woodcock, Ray, Berger and V. C. Rowcroft; and Surgeon-Captain Barrodaile.

THE EXPLORATION OF EGYPT.

THE fifth ordinary meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund was held on Friday, 11 ult., at the rooms of the Zoological Society, Sir John Fowler presiding. Attention was drawn to the fact that the balance-sheet was one of the most satisfactory ever presented to the members, and it was unanimously adopted. The fund, it was pointed out, was freely launched into two operations, those of survey and excavations, and the operations seemed likely to be very successful. In the course of a brief discussion on the report, remark was made upon the generous contributions which had been handed to the fund from America in comparison with those received from England. The chairman, in his opening address, referred with deep regret to the absence through illness of Miss Edwards, the hon. Secretary and a most ardent worker for the Egypt Exploration Fund. The fund had sustained a very severe loss in the death of Sir William Gregory, one of the trustees of the National Gallery. A great American loss was the death of Mr. Russell Lowell. The chairman proceeded to mention some of the work which the explorers of the fund had done in Egypt during the last season. Mr. Naville had excavated the Temple of the Egyptian Hercules at Ahnas, which he surveyed the previous year. He had found six granite columns about 17 ft. in length, with palm tree capitals. One of these, quite perfect, was now in the British Museum, and, having personally seen and admired it, he could strongly recommend a visit to it, for it appeared to him to be one of the most perfect and remarkable works he had ever seen. This column bore the names of Rameses II. and his son Menaphthen, the Pharaoh of the Exodus. The other five columns had been distributed amongst various museums. Mr. Naville had also found a granite colossal statue of Rameses II. and this had very properly been sent to the United States. Further, he had found a large lion couchant, which had been sent to the Watt Institution, Greenock, and a red granite bust of Rameses, which had been sent to the Charterhouse. Many valuable small objects which had been discovered had been distributed. The Rock Temples of Beni-Hassan and Elkeileh had been surveyed, the inscriptions copied, and the best of the wall paintings reproduced. This important work had been performed by Mr. Newberry, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. Blackton. The whole of their united work would be brought out in two parts during the present year, and would undoubtedly be one of the most interesting and valuable publications the fund had had. The chairman concluded by expressing the hope that the subscriptions to the fund would be increased, for two reasons. The first was that the English subscriptions should equal the American subscriptions; and the second was that the fund actually gave more in the valuable works which it published than it received."

THE NEGROES IN AMERICA.

A CONFERENCE of negroes "living in the black belt, the heart of the South," has just been held in Alabama, when a number of carefully prepared resolutions were arrived at on the present state of the race in America. Most of the negroes live on rented lands, and at the beginning of the year are usually in debt for the supplies of the year before. While much laxity in morals and superstition in religion is admitted, it is claimed that much progress is being made in this respect. "As to our educational condition, it is to be noted that our country schools are in session an average of only 3½ months each year; that the Gulf States are as yet unable to provide school houses, and as a result the schools are held almost out of doors, or at least in such rude quarters as the poverty of the people is able to provide; that the teachers are poorly paid and often very poorly fitted for their work; and, as a result of these things, both parents and scholars take but little interest in the schools. Often but few children attend, and these with great irregularity. Among other remedies the conference suggested the purchase of land, though very little at a time, and the raising of their own food; that more of the young people should be taught trades and that the field of woman's work should be broadened; that the people should make every effort to get out of the habit of living in debt, and should supplement the action of the State in building schools and lengthening the educational term; and that ministers and teachers should give more attention to the material condition and home life of the people. The conference recognized a growing interest in negro education on the part of the best white people in the South, and appreciated friendless and fairness shown to negroes by white people in business and "all lines of material development." Finally, it was decided to discourage any efforts at wholesale emigration," recognising that our home is to be in the South." In this connexion it may be said that 200 negroes recently arrived in New York excepting that they would be shipped thence to Liberia. The American Colonization Society has appealed to the public for £4,000 to send the negroes to their desired haven and keep them for six months afterwards. The society heads the subscription list with £400.

A TOUCHING incident marked the consecration of Bishop Eortsmann in Philadelphia the other day. The Bishop, after the mitre had been placed upon his head, passed down from the altar, and paused in the centre aisle before the first pew. A tall, grey-haired woman rose to receive his first blessing. The blessing done, she threw her arms impulsively about his neck and kissed him. The incident caused a great sensation in the immense cathedral.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE PREVAILING GREEN.

Green is given a leading position this year, bright [illegible] being mostly affected; vivid colours will be [illegible] and dull tints half tones being no longer fashionable. For those in mourning, and semi-mourning, black, white, grey, and the various shades of lilac and heliotrope will, of course, prevail, but where no sad necessity exists brilliant colours may be looked for. A moss green cloth gown with short pointed bodice and severely plain cut skirt is trimmed round the bottom of dress and edge of bodice with a narrow band of black ostrich tips; the material, draped from right to left across the bodice, has no apparent fastening; the sleeves are full to the elbow and tight below to the wrist, where bands of feathers finish them off. The new style of buttoning the lower portion of the sleeve is followed, which is very convenient for the wearer. A gown of striped silk, with alternating lines of green and gold on a very dark green ground, is remarkably stylish. The skirt is almost plain except for a little drapping at the back, where it is caught up each side. A jacket, shaped like a boy's Eton, of dark green cloth, lined with satin of the same shade, is worn with this skirt, and a vest of green silk beneath it, a dark green ribbon being twisted twice round the waist, and tied with bow and long ends in front. Ribbons are very extensively used just now, and the carelessly twisted ribbon passed once or twice round the waist by way of sash is very popular for young ladies' dresses. The fondness for bows is another feature of to-day's dress, but they are not always in good taste. There should be a reason for a bow and ends—it should have some visible result for its existence, or it becomes inartistic. Round the waist it justifies itself; in the small of the back it does not; one is not called on to tie one's shoulders together. Many of the French model dresses have quite short sleeves for day wear, sleeves reaching only as far as the elbow and very full, long gloves being drawn up to meet the sleeves, or lace sleeves, a fashion not very well adapted to this chilly climate, at all events, when March winds blow. Our modistes meet this difficulty by having the lower portion of the sleeve of velvet, or a different material to the full upper sleeve, and closely buttoned up from wrist to elbow.

NOTES ON WRAPS.

Sacque or whole-back coats, unbecoming as they are, are to be the outdoor wraps of the immediate future. Perhaps one of the least objectionable models is in fine steel-grey cloth; lined with black and grey striped silk; the front is double-breasted, the flat turned-down collar and lappels being of dark grey velvet, and the large square cuffs of the same. This coat has only one seam each side set rather far back, not quite under the arm. The newest hats, those at least which bear the stamp of French houses on them, are large and round, with twisted plateaux, flat bands of velvet, moire ribbon, or silk being used in conjunction with ostrich plumes for trimming, the plumes standing up boldly from the flat crown. Some of the new hats have long strings brought from the back and tied under the chin; but strings are usually confined to bonnets, and are increasing in length and width. Many of the new flower trimmings are treated in aigrette fashion, set on high, the leaves forming the back of the aigrette, against which the flowers stands out, or the fruit, for tiny oranges, cherries, currants, &c., are arranged in the same way, the first named fruit being just now the most fashionable, mixed with black lace. Flowers are more closely and beautifully copied from Nature than ever. The new fancy straws are very wonderful and in all possible colours, heliotropes, pinks, greens, &c., either the one colour, or else several introduced into one plait when they are known as Oriental Straws. For bonnets the pyramid and tube shapes are the most patronised, the crowns being generally of velvet.

CHECKS.

Materials intended for immediate use are in check designs, small neat patterns, in all-wool fabrics. In most of them can be seen that admixture of cream colour which gives a bright fresh appearance to a check fancy. The fancy diagonal checks are in all colours. A woollen material in amber colour (writes "A Lady" in the Standard) is both soft and rich looking; it has indeed, quite the richness of satin, and would make up admirably for home dinner wear, in conjunction with cream lace, which might be arranged as a sort of over-blouse, gathered in at the neck and waist with bands of gold galon. Self-coloured corduroy is to be a good deal employed. The newest kinds have the stripes of different width; some have the lines going across the width instead of down it. The fine twilled surfaced cloths are used for tailor-made gowns, and successfully; they have a bloom on them which prevents their looking dull. In delaines, that known as "Cashmere" is new-looking in pattern than the others introduced, and would make up well. In richer materials, the striped moire silks are the most patronised in staid, sober colours for morning and afternoon wear, and brighter tints for evening; old pink and white moire in narrow stripes, yellow, brown, and white, pale pink and blue (pompadour), are all effective combinations in this material.

BONNETS AND RIBBONS.

After all, writes a "World's" lady correspondent, I think the milliners have repented themselves of the evil design they had upon us, and the small hat spared any drapery for just a little longer. Once or twice I have seen some simple strings for fastening, but had apparently no purpose, and was not brought forward with insistence. Ribbons are seen on everything, and nothing so garniture is so femininely pretty. The newest bonnet is made very like a Charlotte Corday cap, and goes charmingly with a coat or frock that has a Watteau pleat. These Watteau pleats are such universal wear that panniers are not out of place, and they certainly take from the size of the waist. In a Paris paper I saw some illustrations, one of which had the pointed low bodice with panniers complete, and the Watteau train opened over a skirt, fastened with lace flounces, headed by a string of leafless roses. Another gown, with a rather full skirt, suggesting more petticoats than one has seen of late, had an old-fashioned ruching on it in waved lines, and the Empire bodice was swathed in a deep sash.

A SMART FROCK.

A smart frock is made of striped silk, with alternate lines of gold and blue on a black ground. The skirt of this is plain, but a little drapery appears at the back, where it is caught up on either side. An Eton jacket of black Amazon cloth lined with black satin is drawn over a vest of electric-blue poult-de-soie, and shows the waist in the most becoming manner. A ribbon is twisted carelessly twice round the waist and tied with bow and ends in front—a new and very pretty fashion. Another frock, also meant for the afternoon, is in a smooth, pale, puttycoloured cloth, enriched with a trimming of amethyst-coloured velvet and an edging of gold- and steel passementerie. It is made in the Empire style, with a deep belt of velvet and a Watteau back, and a jabot of Venetian point. Madame Vanite has also brought a new powder, called Velour-tine-Viard, from Paris, which looks as good as any I have seen.

"WOMAN'S INFLUENCE IN THE EAST."

This is the title of a volume compiled by the Rev. John J. Pool. The thesis which the author seeks to establish is that "the women of India, in spite of all popular belief to the contrary, have held in the past, and do hold to-day, a great and often a dominating influence in the domestic and political life in the country." This is illustrated by a series of biographical sketches of some of the past queens and princesses of Hindostan who have been remarkable for the romance of their lives or the commanding nature of their personality. In an interesting introduction Sir Lepel Griffin remarks that the seclusion of Indian women is an accident due to conditions which are now passing away. There was a time when Hindu women took their part in social and religious festivals, when child-marriages were unknown, and when the daughters had as good a chance of education as the sons. This state of things was not maintained, and the tide of Mahomedan invasion led, both as a matter of protection and of imitation, to the stricter seclusion of women in the zenana. Will the present condition be permanent? Sir Lepel Griffin thinks that the rule of seclusion is becoming more stringent rather than relaxing.

CRYING INFANTS.

Many mothers imagine that when a young child cries it must necessarily be either in pain or uncomfortable; but a physician has recently pointed out that "in the first year of infancy many expressions of the tender organs are to be considered only as efforts of manifestations of power?" and in many long words and learned phrases, which I need not repeat, he explains that the sounds which children make are in many instances merely a vigorous exercise of the organs of respiration. I think it needs no doctor to teach the mother's ear the difference between the cry of pain and the cry which "is excessive respiration." The long-continued moan, the wearying yet feeble cries which all efforts fail to pacify, indicate at once that there is something wrong—some derangement of the complicated anatomy against which nature is appealing. On the other hand, many a spasmodic cry or sudden outburst may be, and most probably is, the result of innocent causes, and should not be checked or subdued until its continuance gives cause for alarm.

ORIGINAL FANCY DRESSES.

Some original fancy dresses were worn at a ball given recently in an American city. A Queen of the woods appeared in leaf-green satin fringed with gold. A quiver filled with arrows was slung across her shoulders. A young lady went as a paper doll, attired in a gown composed of pink crepe paper, and made like a baby's dress. "Undine" was in sea-green, bordered with dark green. A green fringe about the neck had goldfish caught in it here and there. Two friends represented souvenir spoons, in round, full white skirts with waists belted in baby fashion, and spoons thrust through the belts. Each carried a large wooden spoon, with the words "Souvenir Spoon" written on the bowl. The Robber's Bride was in pale green silk, with a crimson sash. A dagger was hung from her wide gilt belt, and her diadem was set with emeralds and diamonds. Four friends went as school-girls, with long sleeved muslin aprons and their hair hanging in two long plaits down their backs.

THE LATEST ÆSTHETIC CRAZE.

Since the æsthetic craze took so powerful a hold upon us, our girls have really had no fad of which they could make an outward and visible sign. But the American ladies have not allowed themselves to fall behindhand in this respect says the "Lady's Pictorial"). Availing themselves of the interest exhibited in Japan, they are nothing if not Japanese at this moment. The American girl is thorough in her methods, and having determined to play at being an almond-eyed beauty, she surrounds herself with all the "properties" necessary for the impersonation. Not only does labelle Americaine don Japanese attire when she gives her "chocolateress" and "coloured luncheons," but she now writes her notes and invitations with a camel's-hair brush and Japanese ink, and just for the time being there is no present so acceptable to the Transatlantic maiden who has read Sir Edwin Arnold's books, and heard lectures on Japan, as one of the quaint girdles, with its concomitant trinkets, which encircle the waists of the young ladies of Tokio or Gifu.

WRITTEN FOR WOMEN.

A new monthly periodical "written by women for women" has made its appearance in New York, under the editorship of Miss Eleanor Kirk. One of its objects is stated to be that of combating "the malicious falsehood that women dislike women." A lady contributor writing on the subject of mourning attire censures a practice which she calls "mourning in sections." "If," says this conscientious monitor of her sex, "you will mourn externally, mourn all over, and do not think that because the surface is perfectly shrouded, pink Isle thread stockings and red flannel skirts and fancy balmorals are permissible. The wind easily discovers such underwear."

LITERARY, DRAMATIC, AND MUSICAL.

A MYSTERY PLAY IN PARIS.

M. CHARLES GRANDMOUGIN is the author of a mystery play in five tableaux, entitled "Le Christ," which was produced at the Theatre Moderne, Paris on March 15. It may be remarked of the extent that the author has kept entirely within the scope of modern melodrama in the preparation of his piece. The main lines of the plot are in accordance with the Biblical account, but of her wise M. Grandmougin has allowed himself considerable latitude both as to language and incident. The five tableaux represent the Return to Nazareth. Mary Magdalen, the Garden of Olives, Christ before Pilate, and Golgotha. Dramatically speaking, the most poignant of the scenes represents the conversion of Mary Magdalen and her renunciation of her former life; but even here the author, whose work, as a whole, is only of mediocre character, loses some of his best opportunities. There is some power, too, in the scene which represents Christ before Pilate, and the agonised repentance of Judas; but throughout the five acts the action drags, the rhymed verse in which the dialogue is written is limp and colourless, and most of the departures from the story of the sacred text produce an irritating feeling of insincerity. With regard to the staging of the piece, however, a frank word of praise is due. The scenery is admirably painted, and the customes are accurate and picturesque. M. Dupont, who made his début a few weeks ago at the Gymnase, acted powerfully and sympathetically in the title role. M. Dupont was an excellent Pilate, M. Fredal played with fine emotion an imaginary character, Saïd; and there was dramatic power in M. Decori's impersonation of Judas. As Mary Magdalen, Mlle. Sanlaville produced an excellent impression, as did also Mlle. Orcelle in the character of the Virgin. The musical accompaniment, written by M. Charles Lippacher, is quite out of place in connection with a sacred drama. The composer would probably be more successful in operetta, to which a *rechauffe* off Johann Strauss with uasce *au* Wagner might be adaptable.

DRAMATIC CENSORSHIP.

A propos of the protest made by Mr. William Archer and Mr. John Hollingshead against the power exercised in this country by the Lieutenant of Plays, it is curious to find that the indefinite continuance of the censorship in France has just been confirmed by the Chamber of Deputies. Even more singular is it that this step should have been taken with the full approval, if not at the particular instance, of writers like Alexandre Dumas and Henri Meilhac. Indeed, as a whole, the opinions of French authors appear to be in favour of the measure, in support of which some interesting arguments were on Saturday advanced by M. Louis Hemon, the promoter of the Bill. "Do you believe," he asked, "that greater freedom will be enjoyed by the theatre when for the arbitrary but benign government of the censorship has been substituted that of the police authorities, aggravated by the uneasiness of managers, who will have to scrutinize keenly every word of the author's manuscript? The censorship wields a light sceptre, the police a heavy one, of which managers may well be suspicious." M. Bourgeois, Minister of Public Instruction, naturally took even a wider view. "People talk," he argued, "of the freedom of art; but against this liberty I place the right possessed by the country, society, and every private individual to exact, as a necessary precaution, a preliminary examination of all pieces produced at the theatre." The demand can hardly be considered as complimentary to dramatists generally, whose works, it would appear, call for such careful editing. But in admitting the usefulness of the institution as a safeguard to public morality, Mr. Archer's contention that its powers should be employed with strict impartiality still remains untouched.

WHAT A PUBLIC SINGER NEEDS.

When a girl or woman arrives at the determination that she wishes to make for herself a career as a public singer, she must (a stage manager says) contemplate carefully the considerations which influence her to such a decision. And of all the considerations which appear, the one which she should weigh the most carefully is, whether or not she possesses a voice capable of public singing; for but few of the lovely parlour voices one hears, no matter how thoroughly they may have been trained possess this capability. First and foremost comes what is known as the "carrying quality;" that placing or bringing out of the voice with a resonance and sound which enables it to be heard at the extreme end of the concert hall, no matter how softly the vocalist may be singing. Some voices possess this quality of carrying naturally: but with a good method, it "can in some cases" be, acquired. An instructor who teaches a good method of singing—by the proper placing of the voice—will impart the knowledge of its attainment in his first lessons to his pupil, and, after this, the intelligence to appreciate its presence or absence and careful efforts to secure and retain it by study and practice will bring the desired quality. With it in possession, there need be no concern as to the amount of voice one has; for a small voice with this carrying power is better than a large quantity of vocal strength without it. The tones of the voice, too, come in for a share of consideration. They must be, either naturally or as the result of training, pure, sweet, and above all, true. Constant study and practice will bring these as the other qualities.

THE DRAWINGS AT PARISIAN THEATRES.

The annual return of the Caisse des Paris theatres and other places of amusement has been published, and from this it appears that the gross Receipts went 943,886 fb., or nearly 23,000 lb. more than in 1890, when the receipts were higher being as follows: Grand Opera, 122,738 lb.; Comedie Francaise, 79,141 lb.; Opera Comique 70,511 lb.; Hippodrome, 63,236 lb.; Varieties 45,400 lb.; Bouffes-Parisiens 45,300 lb.; Nouveau Cirque 37,087 lb.; Gymnase 34,273 lb.; Chatelet 33,900 lb.; Gaite 32,238 lb.; Vaudeville 30,608 lb.; Palais Royal 30,133 lb.; Cirque Franconi 29,067 lb.; Folies Bergère 28,850 lb.; Odeon, 25,700 lb.; Ambigu, 22,955 lb. This return is supplemented by a table giving the receipts for all the forty-four years from 1848 to 1891 inclusive, the total being 30,823,985 lb., or at the rate of 1,018 lb. a day. In 1848 the receipts were only about 220,000 lb., and they did not reach 500,000 lb. until the year of the first Exhibition (1855), after which they went on increasing with scarcely any interruption until the two years of the war and the Commune. But after a temporary drop they soon recovered, and increased to 1,165,784 lb. in 1882, this being the largest amount recorded save in the two Exhibition years of 1878 and 1889, when they exceeded 1,200,000 lb.

SENECA'S FIELD.

The curious corruptions which names oftentimes undergo is nothing new, and the curious forms which old customs take in modern times, when their origin is forgotten, have been often treated. Yet we have read few more interesting papers than Mr. Brooke Herford's in the 'Atlantic Monthly' in which the names and customs of 'An Old English Township' are traced back to their beginnings. Of the difficulties of his research, the following gives an inadequate but amusing illustration: "I wanted to know whether there were any traces left of the old Roman road which once ran near to Wigan. Having written to a friend resident there to make inquiry, I received the astounding information that there certainly was one most interesting trace of the Roman occupation, inasmuch as a certain highway was still called, and had been from time immemorial, "Seneca Lane," no doubt in memory of the celebrated philosopher. This was too much, however; but it was only after a good deal of inquiry that I found the real explanation, which turned out to be that this was an old way to a certain "seven-acre